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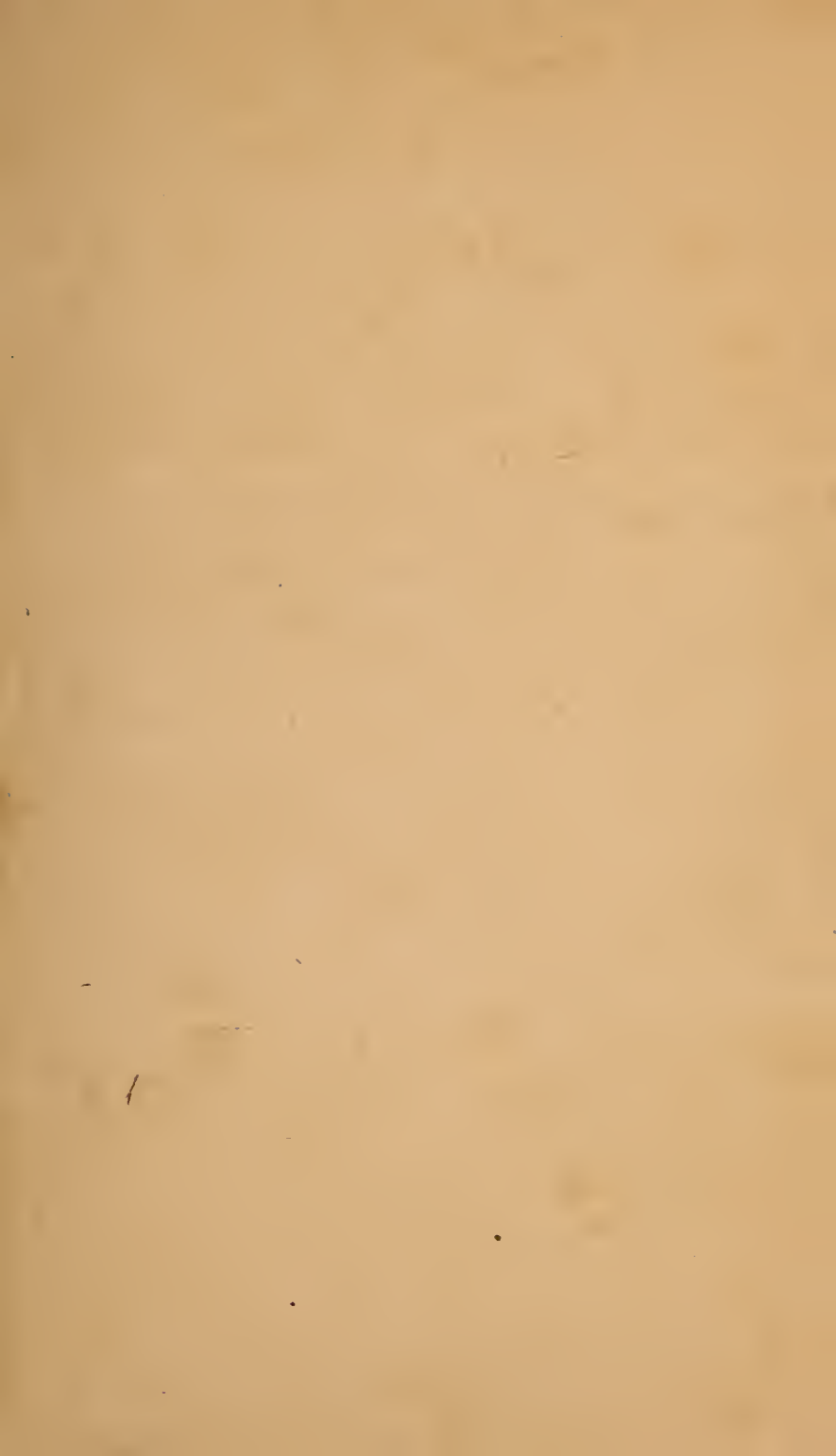
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THE
CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XV.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1846.

CANTON, CHINA:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.
.....
1846.

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CHINESE REPOSITORY.

 VOL. XV.—MARCH, 1846.—No. 3.

ART. I. *Notices of Cochinchina, made during a visit in the spring of eighteen hundred and forty-four, by M. ISIDORE HEDDE, a member of the French mission to China.*

AFTER a passage of fifteen days from Singapore we arrived in Tu-ron bay on the 1st of May. We had a strong sea in crossing the gulf of Siam and afterwards fell in with the calms which commonly reign on the Cochinchinese coast. But the French corvette Alc-mène was designed for all those different changes. She had already been under dreadful typhoons and experienced long calms, but had kept herself very well. We anchored in three and a half fathoms of water and at a distance of about 300 feet from a small island called the Observatory island (in Cochinchinese *Mo Koïe*,) in lat. $16^{\circ} 07'$ N., and long. $108^{\circ} 12'$ E. Greenwich. The ordinary anchorage is rather farther on in the same line, in front of the high woody mountains towards the east called Thann Shann, where a watering place is found. It was said there were there five fathoms of water; other places have more, but they are not generally good for anchorage; there are many banks in the bay. We could scarcely ever go on shore in a boat without touching the bottom. There were at anchor five square rigged Cochinchinese vessels, and the number rose to ten during our stay. These vessels were constructed after the manner of occidental nations, but they did not appear to be good sailors. Two of them, and one was the admiral's, had left Singapore three days before us. We met with them between Pulo Condor and Pulo Sapata and we arrived three days before them.

The entrance of the bay is defended by two small forts called

Panghaïe, at a distance each from the other of three miles. Entering the bay by a channel in the form of a spiral, we are then in a dock of an elliptical form, whose greatest axis may be of eight miles and the smallest six miles. This natural dock is surrounded at the east, north and west by the high mountains on the way to Fouhué, the capital of the kingdom, and whose angular tops of primitive formation rise up in several places to the height of 6000 feet or more from the level of the sea. On the southeast side the bay is separated from the sea only by a large sandy ground, in which is a large village, surrounded by some trees, and which borders on the Turon river.

The French name *Touranne* affords us the explanation of that name better than the English name *Turon*. As this place is called *Hann* in Cochinchinese, and there is a fort or tower at the entrance, Frenchmen have called it *Tour Hann*, which signifies tower of Hann. The small town of Turon, rather a large village, is at the most remote side of the bay towards the south, at about six miles from the common anchorage on the left side of a broad channel, which is said to communicate with the sea, and into which the river from Sayfo empties itself. The place was formerly very mercantile and several European nations had establishments there. Now they have all deserted it, and the place is only to be distinguished by the forts built with ditches and walls, after the European manner, one on each side of the water, and at a distance of a mile and a half. We landed, but not without difficulty, because mandarins do not like to see foreigners, especially when they have no presents to give, or when they are influenced only by motives of curiosity. We saw the bazar, and some poor joss-houses, but we could not find the renowned white elephants' stables. There were no interpreters, but one poor fellow who could utter a few words in bad French, Spanish and English. We were more happy another day, in going up the channel to the marble mountain called *Nonc Nuoc*, i. e. fresh water, probably on account of the water of the channel, which being near the junction of the river Sayfo, is fresh and good for drinking, especially at low water.

Cochinchinese would have hindered us from visiting those famous rocks. They had called to their assistance all the power of their military and priestly strength. Boats and junks were put across the river; soldiers with their guns were seen along on both sides of the channel; gongs were heard in all directions. But we landed in spite of all difficulties.

It would be useless here to try to describe all the beauties of those

remarkable rocks, and mysterious caves, where the water by stalactites and stalagmites, has produced so many fantastical works; where nature has been the architect and the sculptor as well as the painter and the beautifier. Perhaps at another time we shall try to give an idea of those magnificent and religious natural mysteries, especially of the subterranean pagoda, called *Ouhien Ouhiet Dang*. We have here only room to mention it.

The same day of our excursion we went down and landed at Turon, and visited the chief mandarin who is a man of great ability. He is said lately to have made some animadversions on the present king on account of his administration, a very rare thing in such a country of despotism; and he has since left his position. Turon consists of several groups of villages on each side of the channel, the principal of which has about 500 mean habitations of bamboo and 2500 inhabitants.

On another day we visited the west side of the bay. The shore is flat and sandy and we reached a village, inclosed in a group of trees. In the front is a large temple built in the Chinese manner, and behind bamboo huts, separated by gardens, where vegetables are cultivated. The principal articles are rice and maize. They have also some mulberry trees (*morus alba*) whose leaves they sell to Sayfo people who rear silk worms. Cotton is also cultivated, but it is employed in a very costly manner. Country people, especially women, have looms in which they weave cotton; their looms are disposed in the Chinese manner, i. e. they have two treddles, or a pair of treddles, and their reed is inclined and pushed by itself from the back side of the loom. Their cotton goods are very common, of one foot broad; some are dyed red, with sapan wood, blue with native indigo, black with different kinds of leaves and iron water.

We found also in a wild state two varieties of mulberry trees, *Morus Indica*, remarkable for their leaves cut in the shape of a vine; the leaf of the first was broader than that of the other. We found also different species of what the people call *ma* 麻,* and which they employ to make ropes and hammocks. We discovered one of them to be the *Urtica nivea*, from its leaves being on the backside very woody, and another, a species of *sida*, its leaves being very sharp, pointed and indented like a saw. Those plants grow in the plains

* *Má, canabum*, is a kind of hemp, according to Taberd's Anamitic and Latin dictionary; but according to Loureiro's Flora, *Cocinsinensis canabis sativa*, which is the true botanical name; the hemp from the *Urtica nivea* is called *ycou kaie*, but the generic name is *ma*.

as well as upon the mountains. We found a plenty of indigo shrubs, several in the marble caves. The woods all around are full of a peculiar kind of monkeys. They are of the size of a boy from four to five feet high. They have a white haired face, surrounded by a red beard. Their body is of a fine shining grey. Their feet and fore paws and their legs red. They are therefore called red breasted monkeys. They are very inoffensive and never attack men. But they are said to be very fond of fruits and vegetables, and destroy sometimes everything about the villages. People were well satisfied when they saw fifty or sixty of these poor things brought on the shoulders of our sailors and sent to our ship. In the muddy grounds and fields of rice are found a great number of leeches and tortoises. There are also small dangerous watersnakes. All around the bay are found different kinds of fish and fine shells.

We did not find the climate of Turon so unwholesome as some have described it. During all our stay, twelve days, we lost no one of the crew and had only twenty men sick. No rain fell and the thermometer continued at 90° Fahrenheit on board and in the shade. However every evening from seven and every morning from six o'clock, the surrounding mountains were covered with clouds. Lightnings were seen and a great noise of thunder heard all around. We used to take a bath in the bay every afternoon, and I attributed my good health to this circumstance. There are no sharks nor other dangerous fish in that bay.

The Cochinchinese were very kind to us; though very poor, they were very civil and hospitable. We laughed at their mandarins, we spoke to their women, we entered their houses, we pushed down their soldiers, we drank their tea, and we found them of the same humor, never angry, never lamenting. They are not fair-faced, but there is something in their appearance which gives confidence. We would rather trust to Cochinchinese than to Canton Chinese. Generally they are very miserable. They are oppressed by their mandarins, who for the slightest offense require them to be put in fetters or to be bamboosed. We were happy enough in several instances to save some of these poor fellows from the unsparing severity of their chief.

The patience which the Cochinchinese had towards us and their kind reception of us was perhaps owing to the name of France, which has been respected by them since the days of the venerated bishop of Adran. I believe also that the energetic conduct of the commander of the American frigate the *Constitution*, was for something

in the balance. He had come lately to Turon Bay to take in wood and water; he had heard of the imprisonment of a French bishop, and he resolved to attempt his deliverance. Thanks and congratulation may be offered to the generous officer, who for the sake of humanity, not consulting the difference of religion, did all in his power to deliver the poor bishop.

The object of our voyage to Cochinchina was the delivery of this bishop who had been in fetters for seven months. The commandant of the *Alcmène*, a French corvette of 36 guns, captain Duplan, brought a letter for the king from rear-admiral Cecile. Immediately after our arrival in town the letter was dispatched, and the answer was, that without difficulty the French bishop would be released and sent from Fouhue to the French ship. Officers of the first and second rank came to bring this verbal answer, and consequently, some days after, M. Lefevre bishop of Isaupolis, was brought on board, accompanied by a gracious letter from Thieu-fri who earnestly sought to engage Frenchmen to come and trade with Cochinchina. The venerable and courageous missionary gave us some account of himself and the country. He told us that he had been living in the country of Turon these ten years, and had been in the most civilized places as well as among the savage tribes of the Tsiampa and Laos mountains. Christians are now tolerated by some mandarins. But they must not trust to the ill disposed who are the declared enemies of Christianity. No exterior worship was allowed anywhere, and there were no remains of the beautiful churches or monumental chapels erected by and since the bishop of Adran. All have been put down by the unsparing Ming Ming. Cochinchina is actually tributary to China. Gyalong the conqueror of his own kingdom, had got rid of that domination. But his son Ming Ming, father of the actual king, more experienced in belles-lettres and in science than in war, had voluntarily renewed the ancient use of investiture, which has been continued by his son Thieu-fri, a prince excessively rigorous towards his subjects.

The kingdom of Cochinchina or Anám is now composed of: 1st. Tonquin, which contains according to M. Chaïquean, the ancient French mandarin, 18 millions of inhabitants. That is the richest part of the Anamitic country. There are in the interior two principal towns, Ketchou and Vi-houang. The population of each is reckoned at 100 or 150 thousand inhabitants, and 220,000 Roman Catholics are supposed to be spread over all the country. 2d. Upper Cochinchina, wherein is Fouhué, or rather Kighh, residence of the king and

capital of the kingdom. This place is upon an island, formed by two channels of the river. It is remarkable for its fortifications made on the European system, which were erected by the French and Irish engineers, who in 1799 accompanied the bishop of Adran. It is a town whose streets are said to be paved, gravelled and bordered with trees. Houses are made of stone and bricks after the European manner. There are ramparts defended by numerous artillery, and stone houses and arsenals well furnished with guns, and everything necessary in case of a war for 100,000 soldiers. The surface of the town is about five or six miles in circumference, and its population consists of about 60,000 inhabitants. 3d. Lower Cochinchina, whose principal town is *Shaig-one*, another town fortified after the European system, and seaport at the mouth of a river of the same name, which must be an arm of the great Camboja river. There was according to Horsburgh a manufactory for the casting of cannon, and houses and stocks for the building of ships. According to different travelers this town was very mercantile, for the convenience of the harbor and the depth of water. But since the great insurrection of 1833, a great part of its fortifications have been put down, its commerce driven away and almost all the population perished. Those two ports of Cochinchina are said to contain according to the same aforesaid mandarin, 1,000,000 inhabitants, amongst whom are 80,000 Roman Catholics. 4th. Camboja, whose principal town is Penonben or Kalompe, with a population of 30,000 inhabitants. The frontiers of that part which separates the Anamitic empire from the Siamese, or from the uncivilized tribes which are supposed to belong to the Siamese kingdom, are determined exactly, but they are frequently crossed, by parties of warriors, and occupied sometimes by the one and afterwards by the other, according to the chances of war, which has long been carried on by the one government against the other. The population of that fourth part of the Anamitic empire is about one million inhabitants, amongst whom are very few Christians.

We cannot give an idea of the surface of that kingdom. It is a long band which embraces more than 12 degrees, from the borders of the three Chinese provinces, Yunnán, Kwángsí and Kwángtung to the southern extremity of Cochinchina at the mouth of the Camboja river, at the 10th degree of N. latitude. Its breadth is greatest in Tonquin, being of from one to two degrees. But in Lower Cochinchina it is often very narrow, no more than 12 or 15 miles in width. Mountains succeed immediately, inhabited by an unsubdued people, who come at times to plunder the poor and defenseless inhabitants.

Cochinchina is a very miserable country, on account of its late intestine wars, and of its form of government, which is very despotic. Nevertheless the country is very fertile, especially in Lower Cochinchina. There are mines, especially one of gold at Phuyenn, and another at Shuongreek in the department of Kouannam. But government, which is afraid of foreign cupidity, forbids to touch them or even to speak of them under a penalty of death.

There are but few roads in the country, and some paths on sands and across mountains, which barely permit men to pass on foot. The country was in a state of great prosperity in the time of Gyalong and Ming Ming. But since their time Cochinchina has declined much. Foreign wars, intestine dissension and sightless absolutism have ruined the country. There is virtually no property amongst the people. All belongs to the king, and after him to the officers. Thus if any man wants to buy or sell any land or building, he is obliged to give presents to the officer according to the proportional value. The value of property generally depends upon its revenue. Thus a certain estate will be sold at four, three and even two times its revenue. So in Tonquin and in Upper Cochinchina, where the population is more dense and money is more abundant, a piece of ground will be sold at four or five times its revenue. But in Lower Cochinchina which is reputed the garden and granary of the empire, in the magnificent alluvial lands formed by the delta of the great river of Camboja, but where population is scarce and the price of silver high, a piece of ground may be obtained for twice its revenue in one year.

Religions are almost the same as in China. There are joss-houses where Budhistic gods are represented and the goddess Thin Toie. The literary graduates go to the temple of Confucius to make prostration and receive information. Commerce is almost nothing. The king has taken to himself all the monopoly of trade. He buys goods from his subjects at the price he appoints, and sends his ships to sell them at foreign ports. He employs in trade five square rigged ships and steamers which have been constructed in the country. He sends them to Canton, to Singapore, to Batavia, and sometimes to Calcutta. He sends to Singapore indigenous and Chinese silks, also green teas, nankeens, cinnamon, rhinoceros' horns, cardamums, rice, sugar, salt, ivory, buffaloes' skins, precious wood and treasure. He receives camlets, common long ells, red, blue and yellow, for the use of his soldiers, tin, opium, fire-arms and some Indian goods. He receives from Batavia, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, black and blue silks,

and green velvets, and glass ware of every kind. To give an idea of the manner in which the trade is carried on, we may mention, that the last year the king sent to Canton two ships and twelve officers to sell his goods and to buy others in exchange. On their return, not being satisfied with their success, he degraded them, putting them in prison and in fetters and confiscating all their property. And they are still bewailing their miserable condition the reward of their ill success as merchants. The junks which trade from Cochinchina are under private authorisation or managed by fraud. A statement is here presented of the commerce between Singapore and Cochinchina.

<i>Imported to Singapore,</i>		<i>Exported from Singapore.</i>	
1839,	\$176,261.	1839,	\$173,447.
1840,	166,479.	1840,	200,304.
1841,	245,521.	1841,	292,686.
1842,	208,484.	1842,	248,324.
1843,	254,785.	1843,	227,848.
1844,	177,606.	1844,	229,413.

The scale of duties for anchorage is as follows:—

At Fouhué 54 kouan for a thuoc (15,94½ inches).

At Shaigoene 102 „ „

At Turon 72 „ „

But the last place only is open to foreign trade. Very few ships come to trade. They have deserted on account of the arbitrary practices of the king, who has the entire monopoly of the trade, and because there are no fixed regulations for its management.

Cochinchinese coins have been explained in Morrison's Commercial Guide, according to the statements given by the late J. L. Taberd, bishop of Isauropolis in his valuable Anamitic dictionary. They are well made both in gold and silver, and are as follows:

1 golden ingot or *loaf*, weight 10 taels Sp. Drs. 238.

½ „ „ „ 5 „ „ 119.

1 golden nail or *dinh vang* 1 „ „ 24.

½ „ „ - - ½ „ „ 12.

¼ „ „ - - ¼ „ „ 6.

10 golden nails make one golden loaf so called.

1 silver ingot or loaf *nen bac* weight 10 taels=Drs. 14.

Its specific weight is 95 parts pure silver and 5 alloy, or 100 parts. The value of 17 silver loafs is equal to that of 1 golden loaf.

1 silver nail or *dinh bac* weighs 1 tael, Drs. 1.40

½ „ „ „ ½ „ „ 70

¼ „ „ „ ¼ „ „ 35

10 silver nails are equivalent to one silver loaf.

Besides the native coin the late king Ming Ming issued a coinage of gold and silver dollars, and the reigning king Thieu-fri adopted the same. The weight and value are here presented.

1 gold dollar	weight	1.039 ounce Troy Drs.	12.
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	„	0.519 „	6.50
$\frac{1}{4}$ „	„	0.259 „	3.25.
1 silver dollar	„	0.862 „	0.70.
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	„	0.431 „	0.35.
$\frac{1}{4}$ „	„	0.215 „	0.17.

The specific weight is 190 parts of pure metal, and 80 of copper or alloy. One side bears the face of the Cochinchinese dragon, and the other side the king's name in Chinese characters; some Ming Ming's and others that of Thieu-fri. Some are like common dollars and have a hole in the middle, while others are broader and not so thick.

The only popular coin is the cash made of pure zinc. Its form is circular, and is 0,87 inch in diameter. It has, like the Chinese cash, a square hole in the middle, of 0,16 inch each side, for the convenience of stringing a number together. It is not coined but cast. The Chinese characters are intended to represent the name of the king. Six hundred of them strung together in this manner form what is called a *kouan* (*kwan*) or a string. Each *kouan* makes 10 heaps or *tiens*, each of 60 cash. The value of the cash varies in different sections, or according to the value attributed to gold and silver. In Turon and in Upper Cochinchina, one Spanish dollar is worth only three or four *kouan*. In Shaïgoene or in Lower Cochinchina one Spanish dollar is worth five or six *kouan*. So in taking the dollar at an average value of four *kouan* we shall have—

1 (<i>sápck</i>) cash	worth Spanish dollar	0.0004166.
10 „	„	0.00416.
60 „	„	0.025.
600 „	„	0.25.
2600 „	„	1.

WEIGHTS.

				<i>avoird. p.</i>
1 <i>kan</i> , or catty	of 16 <i>luangs</i> or tals,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce each	1.378	
10 „	one yen	„ „	„	13.78
50 „	one binh	„ „	„	68.90
100 „	one ta	„ „	„	137.8
500 „	one <i>kouan</i>	„ „	„	689

There is no exactly determined legal measure of length. *Thuoc* is the generic name. Its divisions will be here presented.

10 phans = 1 tak or inch.

10 tak = 1 thuoc or foot, or ell.

5 thuoc = 1 ngou, or fathom.

3 ngou = 1 sao or rod.

10 sao = 1 mao or rood.

The generic measure *thuoc* (the Chinese *chih*, cubit, or foot) is very different according to circumstances. Those more commonly employed are here presented.

Thuoc used for measuring ships for the service of ports	- - - -	0.405 metre
Thuoc used for wood at Turon	- -	0.425
Thuoc mentioned by Taberd	- -	0.48726
Thuoc used by the king for measuring silks and other cloths in his transactions with a Frenchman.	- -	0.594
Thuoc used by natives in the Turon market		0.61
Thuoc used according to Morrison	-	0.64968

MEASURES OF DISTANCE.

1 ly = 444 metres.

2 ly = 1 dam = 888 metres.

10 ly = 5 dam = 4444 metres.

MEASURES OF LAND.

1 mao = 10 sao = 165 thuoc = 80.3979 metres

The *mao* is what a man may cultivate in one day.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 hao - - - - - 28 litres.

2 hao = 1 shita = 1 tao in weight = 56 litres.

The *hao* is a measure of rice required for a month's subsistence. It is given by the king to his soldiers.

MARKET PRICES AT TURON.

Hens and ducks' eggs	- (10)	1 kouan.
Fowl or duck	- - - (1)	2 tien.
Pork	- - - (1 catty)	4 tien.
Rice	- - - (a kan)	1 to 2 kouan.
Beef	- - - (a catty)	3 tien.
Plantains	- - - (a set)	1 tien.
Pine apples	- - - (10)	1½ kouan.
Oranges	- - - (10)	5 tien.

Maize	- - - -	(a han)	5 to 10 tien.
Small lemons	- - - -	(10)	1 tien.
Flour of millet	- - - -	(a catty)	2 kouan.
Salt	- - - -	„	3 tien.
Veal	- - - -	„	4 tien.
Buffalo	- - - -	„	3 tien.
Small onions	- - - -	„	1 tien.
Sweet potatoes	- - - -	„	1 tien.
Beans	- - - -	„	2 tien.
Yams	- - - -	„	90 sâpeks.
Small pigeons	- - - -	(1)	90 „
Geese	- - - -	(1)	4 tien.
Oysters	- - - -	(100)	1½ kouan.
Turnips	- - - -	(a catty)	1 tien.
Cakes made of eggs and flour	- - - -	(1)	½ kouan.
Cocoa nut	- - - -	(10)	3 tien.
Oil	- - - -	(a catty)	2 kouan.
Fish (all kinds)	- - - -	„	2 tien.
Tobacco	- - - -	„	1½ tien.
Paper, white leaves, made of bamboo	(100)		8 kouan.
Sugar	- - - -	(a catty)	1½ tien.
Candy	- - - -	„	3 tien.
Cucumbers	- - - -	(10)	3 tien.
Ginger (sweet meat of)	- - - -	(a jar)	7 tien.
Mango	- - - -	(10)	5 tien.
Tack	- - - -	(1)	2 tien.
Cassia	- - ; -	(a catty)	2 kouan.
Black pepper	- - - -	„	1½ kouan.
Green tea from Hue	- - - -	„	3 tien.
Wood for fire	- - - -	(a ta)	3 kouan.
Ebony from Kouannam	- - - -	„	10 tien.
Eagle wood	- - - -	„	10 tien.
Red copper	- - - -	„	50 kouan.
Morfit	- - - -	(a catty)	4 kouan.
Horns of rhinoceros	- - - -	„	10 kouan.
Mats (best kind)	- - - -	(a pair)	8 kouan.
Green indigo	- - - -	(a catty)	1½ kouan.
Bees-wax	- - - -	„	1½ kouan.
Cotton	- - - -	„	1 to 2 kouan.
Raw Silk	- - - -	„	3 to 4 kouan.
Cotton cloth—a piece of 24 thuoc	- - - -		7 kouan.

Coat for a man - - -	(1)	6 kouan.
Trowsers - - -	(1)	5 kouan.
Turban of silk or cotton crape		8 kouan.
Day's work in Upper Cochinchina (besides rice)	30 to 40	sapèeks.
„ Lower Cochinchina - „		2 tien.
Mason, carpenter and other mechanical trades in Upper Cochinchina - - - - -		1 tien.
Mason, carpenter and other mechanical trades in Lower Cochinchina - . . - - -		2 to 3 tien.

These several prices indicate the variety and cheapness of local productions. But it is not to be inferred that these prices are by any means constant, inasmuch as the king has monopolised commerce. For instance, silk may be generally obtained from 2 to 4 *kouan* which is very cheap. But if it be for exportation, the price may be increased to 6 or 8 or 10 *kouan*, according to the king's fancy. Under such circumstances trade cannot be easily carried on, and it is not probable that for a long time it will present any secure advantages to foreigners.

Note. In tendering our best thanks to Mr. Hedde for his "Notices," we must apologize for their poor English dress; we were not aware of the many bad idioms in the article until it was too late to correct them. The present king of Cochinchina, called *Thieu-fri*, succeeded his father early in 1841. See *Chi. Rep.* vol. XI. pp. 344, 400, 675. His father's name was 命明 *Ming-ming*, and his grandfather's 嘉隆 *Kia-lung*, written often, as above, "Gyalong." Politically and morally considered, "Cochinchina is a very miserable country," still it has a very fertile soil, and under a better rule and good equitable laws it can become a prosperous and happy country. We wish Europeans knew more of it, and that better relations could exist between Annâm "the Tranquil South," and the nations of the west.

ART. II. *Review of diseases incidental to Europeans in China, particularly in Hongkong and for the year 1845, exhibited in public papers, prepared by* DRs. TUCKER and DILL.

THE first part of the following article we borrow from "an introductory address delivered by Alfred Tucker, esquire, surgeon of the Minden's hospital at the first meeting of the China Medical and Chirurgical Society, on the advantages to be gained by a medical association, and a cursory review of diseases incidental to Europeans

in China. The first part of that address was given in our last volume, 445, the remainder we now subjoin, giving first the

SYNOPTICAL TABLE

Of the first one thousand patients sent on board the Minden's hospital (in the harbor of Hongkong) for treatment.

Names of diseases	Patients received.	Patients discharged.	No. of death.	Invali- dized.	Names of diseases.	Patients received.	Patients discharged.	No. of death.	Inva- lized.
Febres Inter.	113	83	15	15	Hypodrops,	2		2	
do. Remit.	165	10	54	9	Vulnus,	6	6		
Synochus	3	3			Fractura,	4	2		2
Phlogosis,	2	1	1		Cystitis,	1		1	
Ophthalmia,	3	3			Hemorrhoids,	1	1		
Pneumonia,	8	2	3	3	Del. Trem.	5	2	3	
Hepatitis,	4	2	2		Stricture,	4	4		
Morbus coxiarius	2		2		Caries,	3	2		1
Bronchitis,		9	2	3	Cynanche,	1	1		
Sciatica,		1			Gastritis,	1		1	
Phrenitis,	1		1		Paralysis.	2	1		1
Phthisis coaf	15	3	11	1	Chol. malign.	1		1	
do. incip.	2		1	1	Icterus,	1		1	
Dysenteria,	356	128	195	36	Bubo,	6	6		
Dyspepsia,	12	11	1		Fis. in Ano,	4	2	1	1
Diarrhœa,	44	36	6	2	do. Axil.	1	1		
Convulsio,	1	1			do. Perineo,	1	1		
Ascites,	4	1	2	1	Orchitis,	1	1		
Scrofula,	2	1		1	Podagra,	1	1		
Syphilis,	28	21	2	4	Acne rosa.	1	1		
Amaurosis,	1	1			Nodus,	1	1		
Contractura,	1	1			Morb. cor.	1	1		
Ulcus,	108	98	2	8	Variola,	6	6		
Necrosis,	7	5		2	Morb. var.	1	1		
Herpes,	1	1			Hæmoptysis,	2	1	1	
Tonsillitis,	1	1			Comp. cere.	1		1	
Rheumatismus,	16	10		6	Amentia,	1			1
Enteritis,	1	1			Monomania,	1			1
Periostitis,	1	1			Hydrart.	2			2
Pleuritis,	1	1			Abcessus,	5	2	1	3
Erysipelas,	2	2			Anasarca,	1	1		
Colica,	1	1			Luxatio,	1	1		
Neuralgia,	1	1			Ascites,	4	1	2	1
Atrophia,	1		1		<i>Total,</i>				
						1000	579	345	106

This abstract of diseases shows the result of practice in an establishment where patients are nursed by most experienced nurses, every dose of medicine administered night and day in the presence of a medical officer, the most rigid dietetic regime is enforced, every change in the symptoms and progress of diseases anticipated by immediate change of treatment if deemed necessary by the medical officer on duty, and the medicines and medical comforts supplied by the government without restriction. This table also shows the almost universal character of the fatal species of diseases. The necrological total exhibits the large proportion of 315 deaths of 1000 treated or 31.5 per cent; of these 264 were from periodic fever and dysentery and only 51 from

all other diseases inclusive, therefore, I shall assume that these are the only diseases of an aggravated and fatal character which afflict the European in China.

Nosologists differ much in the proximate causes of fevers, and as I believe I differ with some as to the genus of the fatal fever of China, many contending that it is a continued idiopathic fever; but my opinion of the genus and ætiology of this fever is, that it is a periodic fever directly caused by the marsh miasma, derived from the oozy soil covered by rank vegetation in the numerous ravines on this island frequently extended up their acclivities, the remains of the system of terraced vegetation adopted in the growth of rice by the Chinese, previous to British possession. Whether every febrile or constitutional disturbance is a consequence of local derangement, or there are any fevers dependent solely on a general cause, and which as being unconnected with any local affection, merit the appellation of essential, will form the subject of future discussion; the hypothesis that this fever is caused by mineral decomposition has many followers, from the fact that the hardest rocks are liable to disintegration from long exposure to the weather, and the gradual absorption of oxygen from the air, also the hypothesis of electricity, derived from certain mineral and vegetable substances, perpetually going on during the process of vegetation, is the favorite opinion of some; but in this colony where the largest proportion of decaying granite has been exposed, the least quantity of disease has appeared. But the Barracks occupied successively by the Bengal Volunteers, 37th and 55th regiments, situated to the westward, and nearly surrounded by swampy ground, were abandoned on account of the fatal ravages of periodic fever and dysentery. The artillery barracks built on the summit of a height bounded on the eastern aspect by a ravine, the government residence of the late governor sir Henry Pottinger, the eminences on which the Seaman's Hospital and Missionary Institution are situated, having much of this neglected swampy soil in their immediate vicinity, have been the sites where fatal fevers have been contracted. The pestilential character of the valleys to the eastward, till lately nearly entire swamps, needs no comment. But in that part where the larger number of people reside, situated between the Harbour Master's residence, and Mr. Shuck's chapel, only one death from endemic fever has ensued: here is a continuous rock, presenting a new surface, where in the progress of buildings, considerable quantities of the detritus of the underlying rock is turned up.

To determine the genus of this fever is very important; one thing is certain that during convalescence it frequently assumes the form of an irregular intermittent, but the etiology and type will be discussed on some future occasion. The intensity with which the disease invades the system is very uncertain. As is usual with Pyrexia, there is loss of mental energy, more or less confusion of the ideas, diminished motive power succeeded by more or less sensation of cold, frequently amounting to a general rigor; occasionally this period or stage of collapse is very intense, and great alarm is caused by the patient dying at the invasion of the disease; this aggravated form simulates very

much the aspect of spasmodic cholera, there is a livid cold surface, covered by a wet sweat, a sunken anxious expression of the countenance, and sometimes incessant vomiting and purging of a thin serous fluid, (this exhalation of fluid from the mucus surface is frequently mixed with the usual secretions) distressing jactitation, short hurried respiration, apparent somnolency, but when aroused there is perfect intellectuality, and the almost universal reply, is, that they feel much better; but there is an absence of clonic spasm, Ischuria renalis, and the ejected fluid does not resemble the peculiar cholera or rice water excretion.

These varieties of the first stage are succeeded by the hot skin, flushed countenance, functional derangement, generally of the encephalon, quick full pulse, and intense thirst, frequently attended by vomiting, impatience on pressure over the epigastric and hypochondriac regions and increased frequency at stool. This stage is also uncertain, the exacerbation being occasionally extended to the second and third day, when a free diaphoresis takes place and a well marked remission ensues, which is succeeded by an exacerbation which frequently proves fatal. The severity or duration of these exacerbations are very uncertain. This fever, particularly the most fatal form, assumes a most insidious and deceptive character, the accessions are marked by little febrile disturbance; in fact, the skin is below the natural temperature, the pulse is rather more frequent, but there is deficient tone imparted to the finger; the tongue is rather dry, and brownish, there is considerable somnolency; but when asked if he has any complaint, replies that he feels quite well, but is evidently fractious at being aroused, there is usually a short remission in the morning indicated by wakefulness, and apparent little complaint. This form of disease frequently terminates fatally on the fifth or seventh day, to the surprise of the inexperienced practitioner, who has prognosticated to the friends a favorable issue.

During the accessions there is generally diarrhœa, which frequently becomes dysenteric, the functions of the various cavities are uncertainly affected, and often the metastasis of venous congestion from one cavity to another is rather embarrassing. The prognosis becomes more favorable as the remissions are more protracted, or when it becomes of an intermittent character; the reverse is expected when the exacerbations are prolonged, with progressive prostration of the vital powers.

As relates to therapeutics, I feel, I have no curative remedy to offer for your opinion. The usual treatment is generally adopted, diaphoretics and effervescing draughts during the accession, relieving local congestions by leeches, cupping, or blisters, and when there is much pervigilium a full dose of calomel and opium; but directly a remission is apparent the exhibition of quinine in combination with small doses of calomel and opium, when not incompatible with cerebral disturbance or intestinal flux. When the latter is complicated with periodic fever, I have found the arsenical solution in a menstruum of infusion of Cascorrilla or Buchu very useful; or when there was much gastric irritability, four drops of Hydrocyanic acid in one ounce of

Camphor Julep, every four hours. It is not expected in a cursory review to detail the whole catalogue of remedies usually prescribed; therefore I shall only say; that in the stage of 'collapse, I usually prescribe the diffusible stimuli, frictions of the surface with ammoniated liniment, and the application of artificial warmth, but in the aggravated species of this stage, I should like to gain your opinion as to the propriety of small bleeding from the arm; with the intention of acting as a stimulant, by unloading the large vessels leading to the centre of the circulation—it is certain without that organ is stimulated by arterial blood it never acts.

I must make one remark on the treatment of general bloodletting in the stage of excitement. I can assure you I have seen sudden sinking frequently take place after the abstraction of a few ounces of blood. After the European has resided a short time in China, if blood is taken, the large proportion of serosity is remarkable. Probably the atmosphere always more or less surcharged with noxious exhalations from the paddy swamps acts as a powerfully debilitating cause, and it will be an interesting topic at some future meeting to discuss, whether the blood, or the nervous system is primarily affected.

The intermittent type of fever appears either as a primary disease or a sequent of the remittent. It most frequently assumes the tertian species, but once the system becomes saturated with marsh poison, it is always liable to erratic returns, developed by atmospheric density, or dietetic irregularity. Post mortem examinations present considerable congestion of the venous system, but no structural change or organic lesion—I shall conclude my remarks on the first order of the pyrexial class, and proceed to offer a few observations on Dysentery.

This genus of disease presents two species, the acute and chronic; the latter either succeeds the acute form or appears as a primary disease. The first species is generally preceded by constipation, sometimes by diarrhœa, is accompanied with more or less pyrexia, nausea, a distressing sinking sensation, eructation, excessive pain along the track of the colon, but more acute over the site of the cœcum, painful tenesmus, and frequent purging of muco-sanguineous stools. The character of the dejections varies much even in the same individual, some are entirely sanguineous, others are muco-sanguineous, muco-fœulent streaked with blood fluid resembling the washing of beef, occasionally with an admixture of depraved secretion, rags of detached mucous membrane, or viscid mucus. This disease sometimes assumes an adynamic or typhoid character, with a cold surface, dry brown encrusted tongue, sordes around the teeth, petechiæ, spontaneous pyalism, ulceration and sphaelas of the gums and lining membrane of the cheeks, and progressive sinking of the vital powers. This is a most hopeless form to treat; mercury acts as a poison, the abstraction of blood even by leeches is often attended by sudden sinking, we know that the disease is proceeding rapidly in the process of disorganization of the large intestines, we feel that we must do something, and it is doubtful whether we do too little or too much. I have ordered the Hydrocyanic acid in combination with one of the preparations of opium, thin

farinaceous fluid with wine, and the animal broths in small quantities frequently repeated. The first form is a much more satisfactory disease to treat. Autopsies have shown that it is an active inflammation of the mucous surface of the large intestines, and by decided and prompt measures is generally subdued. Warm baths, blood letting both general and topical, and the introduction of mercury in combination with opium to impregnate the system. The indication of decreasing or suspending the use of the mineral, is cessation of pain, apyrexia, and healthy feculent discharges from the bowels—for some period the discharges will be more or less mixed with mucus, and some frequency to stool is kept up by slight irritation immediately with the rectum from hyperæmia of the hemorrhoidal veins. I have generally found an enema of sulphate of zinc or nitrate of silver, or the application of a few leeches to the anus sufficient to relieve this affection of the rectum.

The chronic species will form the next subject for consideration ; a form of disease which too frequently baffles all our best endeavors. As a sequel of the acute species, it frequently depends on an atony of the capillaries, and an undue secreting activity of the submucous glands. This form is generally cured, but leaves the patient susceptible to a recurrence from slight predisposing causes. The treatment I have pursued is about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of calomel in combination with opium and ipecacuan at bed time—small doses of rhubarb, magnesia and 3 or 4 of the tincture of opium in the morning ; rubefacients and flannel bandaging over the abdomen ; but medicine has no avail without the strictest dietetic regime. There is another form of this species, the lenteric ; this is generally the result of old and neglected diarrhœa—when patients think it necessary to apply to a medical man it is too late for any curative treatment to be adopted. They tell you, that they have very little the matter with them, that they have usually three or four stools during the day and night, two of which are usually passed about daylight, that they have lost flesh and strength, and only require some medicine to stop the looseness—they present an attenuated appearance ; in fact there is general atrophy, exsanguification, the countenance of a yellow tinge, the eyes sunken in their sockets the skin arid and of a dirty straw color, moderate desire for food, tongue sharp, morbidly red with a smooth flayed appearance, the abdomen concave and tense, the dejections composed of a thin brownish fluid much resembling beef tea, with a large proportion of unassimilated food in comparison to the proportion received into the stomach ; there is no particular pain, but occasional eructation, hiccup and an uneasy sensation of flatulent distension of the abdomen. This disease is always progressive, and when not directly precipitated by gastric enteritis seems to prove fatal by simple innutrition. The novice is frequently startled by the information, that the patient he had just pronounced something better, is dead. They appear perfectly unconscious of their own perilous condition and speak continually of the anticipation of soon meeting their friends in the land of their fathers. These form the large proportion of deaths among invalided seamen and soldiers on their passage to England. I believe this disease is incurable.

The chronic species proceeds insidiously to ulceration of the large intestines by a process of passive inflammation ; the amount of diseased structure found on examination, much surprises the medical attendant, particularly from the very slight pain experienced during the process of the disease.

The uniformity of the following post mortem presentations, namely hypertrophy, lividity, and ulceration of the cæcum, colon and rectum which have frequently a fibro-cartilaginous feel, leaves no doubt of the immediate cause of death in dysentery ; very rarely any other lesion is seen, the healthy appearance of the liver is proverbial, and the stomach and small intestines are perfectly normal.

As regards the treatment of the last form described, I have tried the whole list of mineral and vegetable astringents : sulphate of zinc and copper, nitrate of silver, diacetate of lead, ioduret of iron, mercury with chalk, cascarrilla, buchu, &c., vesicating the abdominal surface without any improvement in the symptoms. I now satisfy myself with palliating symptoms, as one becomes more irksome than another. An opiate at bed time, absorbents, opiate suppositories, small astringent enemata very gently thrown up, and an unirritating bland diet, seem by mitigating urgent symptoms to prolong life.

I have described periodic fever and dysentery separately, but with the exception of the acute species, they are generally found in complication, and I have frequently noticed dysentery assume a periodic character particularly of the tertian type. These cases are most tedious in their convalescence, and the permanent cure is almost impossible, without change from this malarious atmosphere. I wish to call your attention particularly to a mode of procuring that benefit.

The summit of the height, on the declivity of which Victoria is built, is 1800 feet above the level of the sea ; and the variation of temperature at the base, when measured by lieutenant Bate of the surveying department, was 11° of Fahrenheits' scale, the result was 72° 5' at the foot, and 61° 5' at the top in February 1841. But there is a much greater apparent decrease of temperature, and the circulating medium is perfectly free from the noxious exhalations of the low land. I therefore would suggest the establishment of a convalescent hospital on an eligible site at this elevated locality. I think it would be the means of saving very many lives during the summer months. Patients might be very easily removed on a litter, or chair. I trust you will give it mature consideration, and if you approve of the scheme, will meet and make a representation on the subject to the proper quarter.

I have read a cursory review of the diseases incidental to Europeans in China. I think in conclusion it is right to consider those diseases from which Europeans have almost an immunity in China. The abstract table of diseases only presents 3 fatal cases of pneumonia, 12 from phthisis and two from bronchitis ; of 313 fatal cases about 5 per cent or only $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the number treated. I believe statistical records show about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the deaths in England from pulmonary disease. There are only 16 cases of rheumatism sent for treatment of 1000 admitted, a disease so universal in England ; therefore

I think we may assume that diseases of the thoracic cavity and membranous tissue seldom affect Europeans in this country. The consideration of this subject is important from the position which this colony bears to India, and whether people affected with these diseases might not be induced and receive much benefit by a temporary residence in this country, particularly during the northeast monsoon.

The following report of sickness and death among the officers of the civil government in Hongkong, we borrow from the China Mail for January 29th, 1846.

Table I.—An abstract of sickness and death among the civil government officers, &c., in the island of Hongkong, from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1845.

	<i>Government officers.</i>		<i>Police, &c.</i>		<i>Prisoners.</i>	
	No. on sick list.	No. of deaths.	No. on sick list.	No. of deaths.	No. on sick list.	No. of deaths.
January, -	12	0	35	0	5	1 <i>a</i>
February, -	11	0	26	0	6	0
March, - -	14	0	11	1	7	0 <i>b</i>
April, - -	13	0	31	1	7	2 <i>c</i>
May, - -	21	0	32	2	7	0 <i>d</i>
June, - -	15	0	32	1	12	2 <i>e</i>
July, - -	14	0	49	2	7	3 <i>f</i>
August, - -	11	0	44	2	9	0 <i>g</i>
September, -	5	1	25	2	3	0 <i>h</i>
October, - -	5	0	59	5	13	0 <i>i</i>
November, -	8	0	66	1	13	0 <i>j</i>
December, -	5	0	43	1	8	0 <i>k</i>
	134	1	453	18	107	8

a A Chinese female prisoner died from Puerperal mania.

b The wife of a policeman died of dysentery.

c An overseer of roads died of gastric fever. One Chinese prisoner died of ulcers. One Chinese prisoner died from smoking opium.

d One policeman died of chronic diarrhœa in the military hospital. An overseer of roads died of fever.

e Two British prisoners died, the one from apoplexy, the other from dysentery. One overseer of roads died of fever.

f Two Chinese prisoners died from ulcers. One Chinese prisoner died from smoking opium. One policeman died of dysentery, one sailor found on the street in a state of intoxication and died in jail.

g One Chinaman found on the street in a state of destitution and died in custody. One policeman died of remittent fever in 18th R. I. regt. hospital.

h Government officer of the supreme court died of low remittent fever. One policeman died of abscess in the liver, another of dysentery.

i One policeman died of remittent fever. A woman (formerly a soldier's wife,) and her child died of dysentery; a constable died of dysentery; a policeman died at Stanley, not treated by the colonial surg., and disease unknown.

j One policeman died of jaundice.

k The wife of a policeman died of dysentery.

Table II.—The actual number of cases and different diseases among the government officers, &c., in each month throughout the year 1845.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Ague - - - - -	7	„	2	10	9	4	6	2	„	14	11	8	73
Remittent Fever -	7	4	2	3	8	5	3	7	4	9	8	„	60
Diarrhœa - - - -	7	2	2	3	1	12	7	6	1	4	20	6	71
Dysentery - - - -	1	2	2	1	„	„	2	3	2	12	12	14	51
Venereal Disease -	7	4	3	1	5	2	1	2	1	3	4	3	36
Otitis - - - - -	„	„	1	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	3
Ophthalmia - - -	„	1	„	1	1	2	2	„	„	1	„	„	8
Infl. of Knee - -	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Infl. of Breast - -	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2
Paronychia - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	1	„	„	„	2
Abscess - - - - -	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	1	„	„	„	„	2
Dropsy - - - - -	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Neuralgia - - - -	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Insanity - - - - -	„	1	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2
Paralysis - - - -	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Delirium Tremens	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	2
Apoplexy - - - -	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Coup de Soleil - -	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Cynanche Tonsillaris	1	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2
Catarrh - - - - -	„	„	1	1	3	„	2	4	„	„	4	1	16
Parulis - - - - -	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Dyspnœa - - - - -	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Enteritis - - - - -	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Dyspepsia - - - -	„	1	1	„	4	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	8
Worms - - - - -	1	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	2
Constipation - - -	„	1	„	„	„	1	„	1	„	„	1	1	5
Hæmorrhoids - - -	1	1	1	„	„	1	„	„	1	2	„	„	7
Liver Diseases - -	4	3	2	8	6	2	5	2	„	2	2	„	36
Splenitis - - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	1
Nephritis - - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Uterine Disease -	3	1	1	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	6
Parturition - - -	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	1	„	1	4
Rheumatism - - -	2	„	„	1	2	„	2	2	„	„	4	3	16
Periostitis - - -	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Cutaneous diseases	1	„	1	2	1	1	1	2	„	2	2	„	13
Ulcers - - - - -	2	3	„	1	2	5	1	2	„	7	4	2	29
Wounds & Accidents	1	3	3	1	„	4	6	1	„	3	1	2	25
Effects of Smoking } Opium - - - - }	„	„	„	1	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	2
Diaphragmitis - -	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Violation - - - -	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Intoxication - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	2
Destitution - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	2
Total - - - - -	51	29	22	41	43	44	47	39	11	60	73	41	501

Table III.—The number of prisoners and the proportion of deaths in the jail during the year 1845.

Europeans,	Indians,	Portuguese,	Chinese,	Total number	No. of deaths.
52	45	10	354	451	7, or 1 in 64.45

Table IV.—The number, proportion of deaths, &c., of all those under the medical superintendence of the colonial surgeon during the year 1845.

	The whole No. of persons.	The whole No. of cases.	The whole No. of deaths.	Proportion of deaths to whole number.	Proportion of deaths to recoveries from sickness.
Government officers,	65	91	1	1 in 66	1 in 91.
Police, wives & children of police and overseer of roads.	253	352	18	1 in 14	1 in 19.5
Prisoners.	352*	58	8	1 in 56.5	1 in 7.25

Table V.—The population of Hongkong and the proportion of deaths during the year 1845.

Population.	Number of population.	Number of deaths.	Proportion of deaths.
Europeans and Macao and Goa Portuguese.	731	40	1 in 18.3

REMARKS.

In Table No. I.—We discover that the list of sick is smaller in March than in any other month throughout the year, while on the other hand it is greater in November, although it must be recollected that it is not actually the most unhealthy month. The reason then assigned for the increased sickness in November, is, the circumstance of the number of Indians who usually suffer most from the setting in of the low range of temperature at that time. It will be observed that there have been no deaths during January and February, with the exception of one woman who died in childbirth. The months of July and October shew the greatest mortality; still we are not to consider the month in which the greatest mortality appears, to be the most unhealthy, as the cases that prove fatal, have generally been taken ill in the previous months and this statement is besides corroborated by what is observed in Britain, where nearly 100 more die of Phthisis in spring and summer than in autumn and winter, and yet these are certainly not the most unhealthy periods. The most unhealthy months in this island, or rather the months in which the most fatal diseases have their origin, are July, August, and September, the three hottest months.

In Table No. II.—The most prevalent diseases are clearly shown to be ague, diarrhœa, remittent fever, and dysentery. But though ague stands at the head of the list in respect to the number of cases, yet by looking over the causes of death as laid down under the head of "Remarks" in the table No. I. it will be seen that while out of 27 deaths that occurred last year, there were six of fever and nine fatal cases of dysentery, thus proving the latter to have been most fatal. Now by referring to the colonial surgeon's report for the six months ending December 1844, it will be found that fever was then the most fatal malady. The reason for this change cannot at present be satisfactorily accounted for.

* The difference between this table and the one above is owing to one prisoner who died in the seamen's hospital not being included in the table above.

In Table No. III.—We see the number and proportion of deaths among the prisoners, which shews the mortality in the prison to be very small, being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The chief causes of the mortality are ulcers. These occur among the lowest class of the Chinese, and are owing to their inexcitable or non-inflammatory temperament, their spare diet, consisting of rice and salt fish, their filthy habits, and a wish on the part of the patients to prevent the ulcers healing so as to avoid work. These are often induced by the chains on their limbs, which may be said to act as the immediate exciting cause. Epidemics have been unknown in the jail.

In Table No. IV.—We find the deaths among the government officers to be small, only amounting to 1 in 66 of the whole, that is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or a little more than 1 per cent. among all the cases that have been under treatment in 1845. But in the police department, including overseers of roads, we find a much greater mortality, being 1 in 14 of the whole number of persons, that is 7 per cent. or among those who have been under treatment, 1 in 19.5, that is, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This mortality is owing to the constant exposure to the vicissitudes of the climate, the intemperate habits of the individuals, the deleterious nature of the spirits they imbibe, and further, to the road overseers living in temporary dwellings erected on the damp soil.

Table No. V.—Shews the European and Portuguese population in Hongkong for 1845 and the number and proportion of deaths to the population, which we discover to be 1 in 18.3 or nearly 5 per cent.

The past year appears to have been much more healthy among the civil community than the years previous, which is to be accounted for by the improved state of the colony, improvements in draining, in roads, and in dwellings more adapted to the country, also from the deleterious nature of the climate being better known, and therefore more care taken to avoid the causes which promote disease; and it is hoped that disease will now continue to diminish as the improvement of the place increases.

F. DILL, M. D., *Colonial hospital surgeon.*

Victoria, Hongkong, January 17th, 1846.

The plan for a *sanitarium*, suggested by Dr. Tucker, we have often heard commended; we think, with him, “it would be the means of saving many lives.” Something more than a mere “convalescent hospital” might be had; there might be a *villa*, where not only individuals but whole families could reside. Whether the site he has designated be the best, we are not able to say; one of the more easterly summits has been named as more eligible, being of more easy access and presenting a broader space for buildings.

ART. III. *List of houses and public buildings on the island of Hongkong, with statements of the revenue and expenditure of the colony during the year ending 31st December, 1845.*

THE following documents are copied from the China Mail. The accounts of the revenue and expenditure are published in the government paper, by direction of "his excellency her majesty's plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of British trade," &c.; the list of houses, &c., seems not to have been published by authority; the Editor of the China Mail, says: "To Mr. A. L. Inglis, the assistant magistrate of police, the public is indebted for this valuable piece of statistics." The account of the various Chinese craft, including fishing boats, &c., is for the month of December 1845. In the second number of the "Hongkong Gazette," May 15th, 1844, were published the names of the villages and hamlets on the island with the number of their estimated population. See Chinese Repository vol. X. p. 289. There were then:

In the bazar,	- - - - -	800
In the boats,	- - - - -	2,000
In twenty villages	- - - - -	4,350
And laborers from Kowlung	-	300—7,450
At the present time, allowing five to each house (5×1874) there are		9,370
There are also some thousands living in the boats, say in all	- -	4,000
Total pop. in Dec. 1845, say		13,380

Mr. Inglis, being we believe a student of the Chinese language, will excuse us for drawing his attention to the *names* of the villages, &c. "*Babel*" must be written on them as they now stand. As far as practicable, we should certainly say, give the Chinese names and in the court dialect, (as exhibited in Williams' English and Chinese Vocabulary,) taking care to add, where necessary, the local Chinese or English names, or both. By adopting some such method for indicating the names of places, the present confusion would be avoided.

By the by, while on this subject we will improve the opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of a very obliging note from a friend in Hongkong, drawing our "attention to the subject of the names and surnames by which foreigners should make themselves known to the Chinese." This subject is worthy of consideration, not only as regards the names of persons now living, but as it regards those

of other times, and especially such as occur in sacred history. In writing foreign names, we, in common with many others, have sometimes adopted the Manchu usage: thus, for Morrison, instead of writing *Mā-h-sun*, the first syllable only has been given; this in common parlance is well enough, and was the practice of both the Morrisons. Our correspondent, however, is decidedly opposed to this usage. We may recur to this subject on another occasion, in the mean time we shall be glad to learn the opinions of others.

LIST OF HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS ON THE

ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA—European.				
Public offices, barracks, police stations, and hospitals—detached buildings	43	Fishmonger	- - - - -	1
Churches, - - - - -	5	Poulterers, - - - - -	- - - - -	8
Catholic chapel, - - - - -	1	Fruiterers, - - - - -	- - - - -	14
Mosque, - - - - -	1	Green grocers, - - - - -	- - - - -	6
Merchants' hong, shops, and private dwelling-houses, - - - - -	133	Manufacturer of plaster of paris, - - - - -	- - - - -	1
In different stages of erection, - - - - -	13	Inhabited by Macao portuguese, &c., - - - - -	- - - - -	23
Untenanted, - - - - -	50	Do. by English, - - - - -	- - - - -	5
	251	Chinese families inhabited, - - - - -	- - - - -	25
		Brothels, - - - - -	- - - - -	26
		Lodging houses, - - - - -	- - - - -	8
		Shops for the sale of hewn stone, - - - - -	- - - - -	2
		Untenanted, - - - - -	- - - - -	80
		In course of erection, - - - - -	- - - - -	38
		Wooden houses inhabited by families, - - - - -	- - - - -	43
		Do. do. Stone cutters, - - - - -	- - - - -	11
		Do. do. House Carpenters, - - - - -	- - - - -	14
				741
STANLEY—European.		SHEK-TONG-TSUI—Chinese.		
Police stations, - - - - -	2	Chandlers, - - - - -	- - - - -	3
Catholic chapel, - - - - -	1	Victualler, - - - - -	- - - - -	1
Buildings within the military cantonment, - - - - -	12	Stone masons, - - - - -	- - - - -	12
	15	Lime burners, - - - - -	- - - - -	2
		Fishmongers, - - - - -	- - - - -	5
		Fisherman, - - - - -	- - - - -	1
		Barber, - - - - -	- - - - -	1
		Rice seller, - - - - -	- - - - -	1
		Basket-maker, - - - - -	- - - - -	1
		Painter, - - - - -	- - - - -	1
		Carpenter, - - - - -	- - - - -	1
		Gardener and fisherman, - - - - -	- - - - -	1
				30
CHAI-WAN—European		TIN-POONG—Chinese.		
Barracks, - - - - -	4	Fisherman, - - - - -	- - - - -	1
		Husbandman, - - - - -	- - - - -	1
				2
VICTORIA—Chinese.		POK-FU-LUM—Chinese.		
Town hall, - - - - -	1	Husbandmen, - - - - -	- - - - -	6
Municipal police stations, - - - - -	2			
Hospitals, - - - - -	2	HEONG-KONG—Chinese.		
Shops with foreign merchandize, - - - - -	34	Pleasure-house, - - - - -	- - - - -	1
Druggists, - - - - -	17	Husbandmen, - - - - -	- - - - -	63
Opium retailers, - - - - -	13	In the neighboring bays, - - - - -	- - - - -	3
Spirit merchants, - - - - -	18			67
Wood do., - - - - -	3			
Chandlers, - - - - -	51	ABERDEEN—Chinese.		
House painters, - - - - -	6	Police station occupying, - - - - -	- - - - -	2
Landscape, - - - - -	3	Chandlers, - - - - -	- - - - -	13
Silversmiths, - - - - -	15	Rope makers, - - - - -	- - - - -	3
Coppersmiths, - - - - -	29	Druggists, - - - - -	- - - - -	3
Blacksmiths, - - - - -	3	Barbers, - - - - -	- - - - -	5
Pawnbrokers, - - - - -	5	Carpenters, - - - - -	- - - - -	4
Watchmakers, - - - - -	2			
Bookbinders and stationers, - - - - -	9			
Cabinet-makers and upholsterers, - - - - -	46			
Outfitting shops, - - - - -	14			
Tailors, - - - - -	42			
Shoemakers, - - - - -	32			
Builders of bamboo houses, - - - - -	6			
Undertakers, - - - - -	1			
Washermen, - - - - -	13			
Barbers, - - - - -	26			
Victuallers, - - - - -	10			
China and earthenware shops, - - - - -	6			
Bakers, - - - - -	8			
Milkmen, - - - - -	3			
Butchers, - - - - -	3			

Blacksmiths,	3	Compradores,	2
Silversmiths,	1	Grass cutters,	3
Rice Store,	1	Tailor,	1
Nam-mo Shops,	4	Householders,	2
Boat builders,	4	Husbandmen,	17
Fruiters,	2		32
Green grocers,	2	TAI-TAM-TOOK—Chinese.	
Biscuit Bakers,	2	Husbandmen and fishermen,	14
Salt-fish stores,	2	SHOW-KE-WAN AND A-KOONG-	
Stationer and bookseller,	1	NAM.	
Grass cutters,	7	Stone masons,	79
Lime burner,	1	Chandlers,	7
Husbandmen,	6	Boat builder,	1
Fishermen,	3	Druggist,	1
Victuallers,	2	Blacksmith,	1
Laborers,	2	Tailor,	1
Grave Digger,	1	Victuallers,	2
	74	Barbers,	2
STANLEY—Chinese.		Fruiterer,	1
Municipal police station,	1	Husbandmen,	5
Rope Makers,	5		100
Spirit merchants and chandlers,	6	SHUI-TSEANG-WAN, NGAW-	
Chandlers,	9	SHUN-WAN, TSUT-SZE-MUI-	
General stores,	8	HOONG-HEONG-LOO, AND	
Druggists,	3	SOO-KOAN-POO.	
Biscuit bakers,	6	Shops and houses on Messrs. Jardine	
Salt-fish stores,	13	Matheson & Co.'s property,	29
Opium retailers,	2	Market house,	1
Silversmith,	1	Stone masons,	63
Stationer and bookseller,	1	Grass cutters,	3
Blacksmiths,	2	Tea shops,	4
Boat builder,	1	Salt weighman,	1
Cabinet-makers,	2	Barbers,	4
Shoe-maker,	1	Rope-maker,	1
Washerman,	1	Grinder of bean curd,	1
Earthenware shop,	1	Chandlers,	3
Tailors,	4	Carpenter,	1
Barbers,	9	Husbandmen,	17
Nam-mo shops,	2		133
Dyer of nets,	1	WONG-NEI-TSOONG.	
Butchers,	2	Grass cutters,	66
Baker,	1	Laborers,	16
Fruiters,	4	Tea shops,	4
Grinder of bean curd,	1	Tailors,	2
Husbandmen, grass cutters, laborers,		Cowherd,	1
fishermen, &c.	126	Schoolmaster,	1
Unoccupied,	14	Carpenter,	1
	227	Lime burner,	1
SEI-WAN-TSEI—Chinese.		Fishermen,	4
Boat builders,	2	Chandlers,	3
Water sellers and fishermen,	3	School house,	1
	5		100
WONG-MA-KOK, CHOONG-HUM,		SEI-YING-POON.	
TAI-TAM-HOW, TOO-TI-WAN,		Butchers,	2
AND WONG-KOK-TSIU.		Tanners,	1
Husbandmen and fishermen,	19	Wood merchant,	1
		Chandlers,	7
SHEK-O—Chinese.		Sellers of bean curd,	2
Fishermen,	7	Carpenter,	1
Chandler,	1		
Husbandmen,	21		
Unoccupied,	6		
	35		
CHAI-WAN—Chinese.			
Lime burners,	4		
Chandlers,	3		

Laborers,	4
Flower gardener,	1
	19
Total amount of stone, brick, and wooden houses in the colony, 1874	1874

brick and tile boats,	12
Hoi-foong boats with poultry, pigs, and eggs,	145
Total	408

The following list of Chinese junks and boats engaged in the trade, or otherwise connected with or deriving employment in the colony during the past month of December may be taken as a standard for the preceding months of the year 1845, with the exception of the fishing craft at the villages, which vary monthly.

VICTORIA.

At anchor in the Upper, Middle, and Lower Bays, exclusive of passage and trading boats to the coast.

Lime boats,	7
Stone do.,	28
Large do. for transmission of cargo in the harbour,	24
Kow-loong and Cheem-sha-tsui ferry boats,	7
Large fishing craft refitting,	8
Watermen's hak-kows,	75
Bumboats,	35
Chü-ka-teang inhabited by families, the smaller description of which ply with passengers during the day, 394	
Total,	578

Trading junks and passage boats to the different ports on the coast which have anchored during the past month in Victoria harbor.

Large trading junks from Tien-tsin	3
do. do. Fuh-kien,	15
Canton river salt junks,	86
Tai-chow do.,	20
Hoi-foong do.,	27
Macao trading lorchas,	15
Do. fast boats,	15
Canton do.,	14
Do. daily post-boats,	6
City of Toonkoon passage-boats,	5
Shék-long, (do.) do.	3
Tai-ping, (do.) do.	12
Sze-kiu, (Poon-yü) do.	2
Chün-chün, (Sun-tuk) do.	3
City of (Sun-wui) do.	2
Kong-moon, (do.) do.	2
Sei-heong, (Sun-on) do.	2
Nam-tow, (do.) do.	8
Tai-o, (do.) do.	2
Cheong-chow (do.) do.	5
Chechü, do.	4
Toon-koon, Pun-yü, and Sun-tuk	

EAST-POINT AND SOO-KOAN-POO.

At anchor, exclusive of trading and passage boats.

Stone boats,	62
Fishing craft refitting, &c.,	112
Boats for transmission of cargo in the harbor,	26
Watermen's hak-kows,	38
Bumboats,	24
Chü-ka-teang inhabited by families	162
Total	424

Trading junks, &c., which have anchored during the past month at East Point.

Tiu-chow and Hoi-foong opium dealers,	5
Fuh-kien do.	4
Canton boats with timber for building,	10
Do. with bricks and tiles,	12
Kwei-shin firewood and charcoal boats,	33
Macao fast boats hired by private individuals,	16
Kow-loong (Sun-on) lime-boats,	19
Kwei-chin, Hoi-foong, and Tai-chow salt boats,	89
Sun-tuk, Poon-yü, Toongkoon, &c.,	70
Foo-mun (Toong-koon) traders,	11
Kow-loong mandarin boats,	3
Total,	272

STANLEY.

Anchored in the bay during the past month.

Fishing craft,	1211
Fishermen, small sampans,	106
Hoi-foong traders in salt-fish,	435
Do. and Kwei-shin salt-boats,	16
Watermen's hak-kows,	47
Kwei-shin firewood, and charcoal boats,	18
General traders from different ports,	105
Fruit and vegetable boats,	8
Canton, Macao, and Toong-koon passage boats,	17
Victoria do.	4
Chü-ka-teang inhabited by families, 147	
Total,	2114

ABERDEEN.			
Anchored in the Bay during the past month.		Kwei-shin firewood boats,	10
Fishing craft,	259	Fruit & vegetable boats & bumboats,	15
Passage boats being hogged, &c.,	16	Watermen's hak-kows,	9
Rice boats,	39	Chū-ka-teang inhabited by families,	230
Salt do.	2	Total	580

Revenue and expenditure of the colony of Hongkong during the year ending 31st December, 1845.

Revenue of the colony of Hongkong received during the year 1845.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Taxes.	Police assessment, - - -				529	6	3
Duties.	Two and a half per cent. on goods sold by public auction, }				304	8	10
Rents.	On land for buildings, arrears of 1843,	630	11	5			
"	do. do. do. 1844,	6,122	15	1			
"	do. on account of the year 1845,	5,313	14	2	12,067	0	8
"	Deposits by purchasers of crown land,				76	14	5
"	From villages, - - - -				245	2	10
"	From stone quarries, - - - -				437	14	2
"	For fishery, - - - -				17	4	
"	Of markets, arrears of - - 1844,	99	13	4			
"	do. for the year - 1845,	1,463	14	7	1,563	7	11
"	Of buildings - - - -				260	8	4
Licenses.	For opium farm, - - - -	2,384	15	2			
"	Selling wines and spirits, - - -	1,154	7	9			
"	Auctioneer, - - - -	99	7	1			
"	Salt broker, - - - -	226	0	10			
"	Serangs, - - - -	111	15	11			
"	Billiard room, - - - -	13	13	10			
"	Pawnbrokers, - - - -	464	19	3	4,454	19	10
Fees.	On leases and deed registry, -	445	19	1			
"	For sundries, as signatures, &c., &c.	115	0	2			
"	For registering boats, - - -	108	4	1			
"	From supreme and police courts,	628	3	7	1,297	7	0
Fines.	From supreme and police courts -				744	14	4
	Forfeitures, - - - -				20	2	3
	Waif to the Queen, - - - -				15	9	1
	Surcharges recovered, - - - -				92	10	0
	Refunds, - - - -				76	2	0
	Charts and port-regulations, sailing letters, and passes,				41	9	7
	Nett proceeds of sundries sold by public auction, -				14	13	3
Total Revenue, pounds sterling					22,242	8	1

Expenditure of the colony of Hongkong, for the year ended 31st, Dec. 1845.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Civil government.							
	Salaries, - - - -	12,673	7	7			
	Ordinary contingencies, - - -	1,016	19	1			
	Special disbursements, - - -	796	19	2	14,487	5	10
Ecclesiastical department,							
	Salaries, - - - -	710	18	10			
	Ordinary contingencies, - - -	41	15	6	752	14	4
Revenue departments,							
	Salaries, - - - -	5,043	16	2			
	Ordinary contingencies, - - -	657	17	6			
	Special disbursements, - - -	177	3	11	5,878	17	7

Judicial department,					
Salaries,	6,590	9	0		
Ordinary contingencies,	742	13	9		
Special disbursements,	234	16	0	7,567	18 9
Police departments.					
Salaries,	4,351	4	8		
Ordinary contingencies,	5,311	11	10		
Special disbursements,	322	12	1	9,985	8 7
Medical department.					
Salaries,	600	00	0		
Ordinary contingencies,	67	17	3		
Special disbursements,	154	10	5	822	7 8
				39,494	12 9
Public works and buildings,				26,800	19 3
Compensations for removing houses and clearing ground,				136	4 7
Miscellaneous,				295	2 10
Total expenditure for 1845, pounds sterling	66,726	19	5		

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, *Colonial secretary*

Victoria, Hongkong, January 9th, 1846.

ART. IV. *Chinese proverbs, selected from a collection in the English version of P. Prémare's Notitia Linguae Sinicæ.*

THE desirableness of having the *Notitia Linguae Sinicæ* of P. Prémare translated into English having often been suggested, we are happy in being able at length to announce its completion, and also to state, in reply to inquiries for the book, that it is now half through the press in the office of the Chinese Repository. Prémare's work, we believe, is generally admitted to be the best extant for aiding the student in the acquisition of the Chinese language. We have before us the sheets that have been printed; and as a specimen of the work, and of the thoughts of the Chinese and their mode of expressing them, we select a few of the apothems and proverbs from the closing section of Part First, which treats of "the spoken language and familiar style."

CHINESE PROVERBS.

"The apothems and proverbs in the Chinese language add not a little to its dignity and strength of expression. There are doubtless, in all, many more than are comprised in this collection. In the examples presented it will be desirable to attend as well to the mode of expression as to the sense." So says P. Prémare.

1. *Yih máng yin chung máng, siáng tsiáng juh ho k'áng, 一盲引衆盲相將入火坑*, if the blind lead the blind they will both go into the pit,

2. *Ho ts'ung k'au ch'uh, ping ts'ung k'au juh*, 禍從口出病從口入, misfortunes proceed from the mouth, and by the mouth diseases enter.

3. *Hau tieh puh tá ting, hau jin puh táng ping*, 好鐵不打釘 好人不當兵, good iron is not used for nails, nor are soldiers made of good men.

4. *Shun fung puh k'i láng*, 順風不起浪, a fair wind raises no storm.

5. *Sui fung tau to, shun shwui tui ch'uen*, 隨風到舵順水推船, to sail with wind and tide.

6. *Shi shun fung ch'ui ho, hiá shwui hang ch'uen*, 是順風吹火下水行船, to fan the flame in a fair wind, and to impel the boat with the current.

7. *Yih nien wán nien*, 一念萬年, one mind, ten thousand years; always of one mind.

8. *Yih kú liáng teh*, 一舉兩得, or *yih kú liúng pien*, 一舉兩便, to kill two birds with one stone.

9. *Yih nien chí ch'á, chung shin chí hwui*, 一念之差終身之悔, the error of a thought, the regret of a whole life.

10. *Siáu puh jin lwán tá mau*, 小不忍亂大謀, a little impatience subverts great undertakings.

11. *K'i hoh í t'ien, jin siu nán mwán*, 谿壑易填人心難滿, vast chasms can be filled, the heart of man is never satisfied.

12. *I teh ping, í puh teh ming*, 醫得病醫不得命, diseases may be healed, but fate cannot be remedied.

13. *I teh shin, í puh teh sin*, 醫得身醫不得心, the body may be healed, but the mind is incurable.

14. *Jin sin wei hū kú ling, shán kuh wei hū kú ying*, 人心惟虛故靈山谷惟虛故應, the open mind reflects, the hollow dell resounds.

15. *Shú tau hú sun sán*, 樹倒猢猻散, when the tree falls the monkeys flee.

16. *Shú tau wú yin*, 樹倒無陰, when the tree falls the shade disappears.

17. *Hú luh puh t'ung yú*, 虎鹿不同遊, the tiger does not walk with the hind.

18. *Sui luh ché puh kú t'ú*, 遂鹿者不顧兔, he who pursues the stag disdains to notice the hare.

19. *Tá ch'ung puh k'ih fuh juh*, 大蟲不吃伏肉, the tiger does not molest a lying carcass.

20. *Táng t'sü puh t'sü kwo hau moh hui*, 當取不取過後莫悔, he who neglects a good opportunity must not afterwards complain.

21. *Táng twán puh twán fán sháu k'i lán*, 當斷不斷反受其亂, trouble neglected becomes still more troublesome.

22. *Lín chang puh mái sìn, hú sháng puh yuh yü*, 林中不賣薪湖上不鬻魚, wood is not sold in the forest nor fish at the pool.

23. *Kwán shán tih sháu ch'ái, kwán ho tih k'ih shwui*, 管山的燒柴管河的吃水, the keeper of the forest burns up the wood, the keeper of the stream drinks up the water.

24. *Shí jìh ché hiuen, t'ing lui ché lung*, 視日者眩聽雷者聾, he who looks at the sun is dazzled, he who hears the thunder is made deaf.

25. *Yuh mieh tsih, 'rh tsau siueh chung*, 欲滅迹而走雪中, he desires to hide his tracks and walks upon the snow.

26. *Huái ch'áu 'rh k'íu fáng*, 壞臭而求芳, his desire to become agreeable renders him disgusting.

27. *K'í lü mih lü*, 騎驢覓驢, he seeks the ass, and lo he sits upon him.

28. *Sháng puh kìn tsek hiá mán*, 上不緊則下慢, when the master is not rigid the servant is remiss.

29. *Yen tsing t'íau hui k'í tau*, 眼睛跳悔氣道, when the eyes quiver it is a bad sign.

30. *Yih jìn tsáu fán kiú tsuh tsáu chú*, 一人造反九族遭誅, for the crime of one the whole family suffers.

31. *Moh shwuh t'á jìn, sìn shú liáu tsz' k'í*, 莫說他人先輸了自己, speak not of others, but first convict yourself.

32. *Tsáu puh k'ü kan, chung táng fuh sang*, 草不去根終當復生, if the root remains the grass will grow.

33. *Yuh k'íu sang ku'ái hwoh, sü hiá sz' kung fú*, 欲求生快活須下死工夫, great pleasures are purchased only with great pains.

34. *Tsien ts'áu chú kan, mang yá puh fah*, 剪草除根萌芽不發, if the root is killed the shoots will not revive.

35. *K'íh fán fáng yeh, hìng lú fáng tìeh*, 吃飯防噎行路防跌, do not choke yourself in eating nor let your foot slip in walking.

36. *Lú tsài k'áu lí yih wan tsiú chí*, 路在口裡一問就知, a man who has a tongue may go to Rome.

37. *Ho sháng t'ien yú*, 火上添油, to add fuel to the flame.

38. *Lí kiá yih lí, puh jū uh lí*, 離家一里不如屋裡, better be at home than three furlongs off.

39. *Chá háu lí, miú ts'ien lí*, 差毫釐謬千里, a slight deviation leads to a great error.

40. *Fán jin puh k'o máu siáng, hái shruì puh k'o tau liáng*, 凡人不可貌相海水不可斗量, a man is not always known by his looks, nor is the sea measured with a bushel.

41. *Yuh puh choh puh ch'ing k'í, jin puh no puh ch'ing tán*, 玉不琢不成器人不磨不成道, a gem is not polished without rubbing, nor is man perfected without trials.

42. *Ping lín káu kih pih sū sz' tih*, 兵臨告急必須死敵, extreme peril requires extreme effort.

43. *Fú 'rh chí yen wan yū ts'ien lí*, 附耳之言聞於千里, a word spoken in the ear is heard a thousand miles off.

44. *Puh tà k'í tung, puh nang jin chung*, 不大其棟不能任重, a small beam will not bear a great weight.

45. *Siáng yá puh ch'uh shú k'áu*, 象牙不出鼠口, ivory does not come from a rat's mouth.

46. *Wo puh yin jin ts'í, jin puh yin wo ts'í*, 我不淫人妻人不淫我妻, if I keep with my own wife she will not be debauched by others.

47. *Kinn tsz' puh nien kiú ngoh*, 君子不念舊惡, the wise forgets past injuries.

48. *Jin sang yih shí, ts'áu sang yih ch'un*, 人生一世草生一春, man lives one age, the flowers one spring.

49. *Ning k'o wú liáu yú puh k'o yú liáu wú*, 寧可無了有不可有了無, better not be than be nothing.

50. *Kí tsz' yū shih tsz' tau*, 鷄子與石子鬪, the egg fights with the rock.

51. *Chí luh wei má*, 指鹿爲馬, to point at the stag and mean the horse.

52. *I yáng yih niú*, 以羊易牛, to exchange a sheep for an ox.

53. *Táng jin puh táng wuh*, 當人不當物, a man is better than a pledge.

54. *Háu jìn siáng fuang, ngoh jìn siáng lí*, 好人相逢惡人相離, the good seek each other, the bad mutually repel.

55. *Tán sz' puh ch'ing sien*, 單絲不成線, one thread does not make a rope; a swallow does not make a summer.

56. *Wáng mei chí koh, huá ping k'eh kí*, 望梅止渴畫餅充饑, to feed upon the pictures of one's own fancy.

57. *Kiá ch'au puh k'o wái yáng*, 家醜不可外揚, domestic foibles must not be exposed.

58. *Chung chin shí sz' wú nán seh, lich fú lín wei yú siáu yung*, 中臣視死無難色烈婦臨危有笑容, a faithful subject dies without fear, and a virtuous woman meets danger with delight.

59. *Fú ts'í mien ts'ien moh shwoh chin, p'aug yú mien ts'ien moh shwoh kiá*, 夫妻面前莫說真朋友面前莫說假, between husband and wife there must be all affection, between friends all fidelity.

60. *Yih kiá nü 'rh k'ih puh teh liáng kiá fán*, 一家女兒吃不得兩家飯, a woman in one house cannot eat the rice in two; a wise woman does not marry the second time.

61. *Nien k'í ts'ien pien chí k'í háu*, 驗其前便知其後, consider the past, and you will know the future.

62. *Káng táu sui ku'ái puh chán wú tsui*, 鋼刀雖快不斬無罪, though the sword be sharp it will not wound the innocent.

63. *Shih ko fú jìn kiú ko tú*, 十個婦人九個妒, nine women in ten are jealous.

64. *Wán ngoh yín wei shau, peh hìng hiáu wei sien*, 萬惡淫爲首百行孝爲先, sensual indulgence is the greatest evil, filial obedience is the highest good.

65. *Shen jìn teh fuh wei chí sháng, ngoh jìn teh fuh wei chí yáng*, 善人得福爲之賞惡人得福爲之殃, prosperity is a blessing to the good, but to the evil it is a curse.

65. *Shen jìn t'ing shwoh sin chung ts'z', ngoh jìn t'ing shwoh 'rh pien fung*, 善人聽說心中刺惡人聽說耳邊風, instruction pervades the heart of the wise, but cannot penetrate the ears of a fool.

67. *Hái teh sing ming, tiou puh teh tsing ming*, 害得性命玷不得清名, a man may be deprived of life but a good name cannot be taken from him.

ART. V. *Ying Hwá Yun-fú Lih-kiái*, 英華韻府歷階,
or an English and Chinese Vocabulary, in the court dialect.
 By S. WELLS WILLIAMS. Printed at the office of the Chi-
 nese Repository.

THIS work, having been published more than two years ago, ought long since to have been noticed and commended in the pages of the Chinese Repository. Though only a Vocabulary, it comprises in a neat and commodious form of 520 octavo pages, no less than 14,146 articles with an index of 5109 different Chinese characters, and such as are in most common use. It is a *vademecum* which every resident in China, whether living in Canton or at the northern ports, will do well to have always at hand. The plan of the work, and the system of orthography employed in it, Mr. Williams thus describes.

“The only feature of this work which renders it different from a mere Vocabulary, is the attempt, by means of the index of characters at the end of the book, to make it useful in holding intercourse with those who speak the two provincial dialects most known to foreigners, namely, the Canton and Fukien. The body of the work is in the general language of the country, (usually, but improperly called the mandarin dialect,) as it is exhibited in the syllabic part of Dr. Morrison’s Dictionary. In the index, the characters in the volume are all arranged under the 214 radicals, and the pronunciation of three dialects given to each character. The same sound contained in the body of the work is repeated in the index, followed by the sound given to the character in the Canton and Amoy dialects. Whether this plan is one that will succeed well must be decided by actual practice, for the attempt has not heretofore been made. It is probable, however, that the beginner, in almost all cases, will make comparatively but little use of the index, for finding that the words he reads off are not understood by one speaking another dialect, he will show the characters to him, in order to hear and learn his pronunciation of them. This is indeed, in all cases, the only way to learn their sounds accurately, and it is then, after having heard them, that the index, by helping him to remember them, will be found useful. It is hoped too that it will facilitate intercourse in the Canton and Fukien dialects to one more advanced than the freshman; enabling one who has learned a number of characters, and made some advances in the idioms of the language, and become acquainted with the usual

changes which the sound of characters undergo in passing from one dialect into another, to communicate in one or the other of these dialects. The index will then come into use in assisting him to recall the right sound.

"It might be added that notwithstanding the labor which has been expended in compiling the whole Vocabulary, it is somewhat doubtful whether it will prove to be more than an imperfect aid to the *beginner* in talking with the people. It is believed that an educated Chinese will understand every phrase and character in the book when shown to him, except the names of a few foreign articles; but the proportion of educated men to be met with on the coast, and in shops, at landing-places, in families as servants, or wherever foreigners usually meet them, is small; and in addition to the ignorance of the hearer, the pronunciation of the foreigner is at first so strange, his idioms are so unlike those employed by the native, his intonation so incorrect, and his attempts at talking altogether so rude, that the interlocutor will oftentimes end the conversation, by observing to a third person, "I don't understand what this man says; what is he talking about?" Besides these obstacles to a ready intercourse in the Chinese spoken language, the number of colloquial phrases that are unwritten is great, and their use so general, as often to drive the more learned book phrase quite out of the common language of the people; and it will then require the aid of an educated person to translate these latter expressions into the better understood phrases in use on the spot. This is so much the case in those parts of Fukien province best known to foreigners through the emigrants from them, and the number of unwritten sounds in that dialect is so great, that it has been a matter of some doubt whether it was worth while to illustrate it at all in this Vocabulary; it will be a pleasure therefore to learn that the present attempt has not quite failed of its object.

"It may here be observed that, in order to make the book as small as possible, the pages have been closely printed, and synonymous Chinese phrases have been omitted, and others scattered under English words of similar meanings; so that if the first phrase turned up is not readily understood, let another one be sought under a word of similar import. A little care must be taken at first, not to use a Chinese word or phrase as a verb, when the English word is a noun, and vice versa; for instance, *hó lú* 火爐 is a grate, not to grate: *jìn pán* 忍盆 is to bail, not a bail. Every endeavor has been made, however to avoid the liability to such mistakes; but sometimes two or three phrases with meanings very unlike, are found under one English word,

corresponding to the different meanings of that word as a verb, or a noun. In such cases, some knowledge of their application is indispensable to their right use.

“The orthography of few languages has been so difficult to fix as that of the Chinese. This difficulty is owing chiefly to the endless diversity of pronunciation among the people themselves, resulting in a great measure from one peculiar feature of their written language, that no word affords in itself the means of ascertaining its own pronunciation, either by any resolution of its parts into elementary sounds, or by attending to any system of rules agreed upon for pronouncing words. In Káng-hí's Dictionary, the sound of every character is given by a kind of dissection of the sound with two other characters; as from *tsz'* 子 and *yú* 酉 to make *tsiú* 酒, which is done by taking the initial of the first word and the final of the second, and combining them. Another character of exactly the same sound, if there be one, is then quoted, which the reader is supposed to know beforehand: so that the pronunciation of the entire language is traditionary. In fact, in two well known provincial vocabularies, the *Fau Wan* 分韻 in the Canton dialect, and the *Sip-ugóí Im* 十五音 in the Fukien dialect, the characters are all arranged by their sounds, according to a system founded upon the initial and final portions of the words; so that a person must already have heard the sound and learned the character whose meaning he wishes to know, before he can use the work. There are also shades of difference between sounds that must be written with the same letters, much too delicate to be described by any alphabet, consisting of certain inflections of the voice not noticed at all in western languages, and which no modern alphabet was ever contrived to represent, but which in Chinese, when wrongly used, often totally alter the meaning of the word, and perhaps affect the sentence in which it is used. The English words, *a present* and *to present*, *a record* and *to record*, afford a slight illustration of this difference of tones in Chinese words—though it must not hence be inferred that tone is identical with accent.

“Another difficulty in settling upon any uniform mode of orthography for writing Chinese sounds, has gradually grown out of the many western languages in which they have been written, and consequently the various ways which they have been spelled. For instance, the character 快 has been written *kuaí*, *c'oi*, *kouai*, *kwac*, and *kw'ái*; 生 has been written *xam*, *seng*, *saäng*, and *sang*; 放 is *choam*, *tchouang*, *choang*, *chwang*, and *chwáng*; and so of others: and each of these four modes is intended to express precisely the same sound,

and several works have been published, in which one or other of them has been followed. If to these various forms of writing the sound of a character, when one dialect only is intended, the different sounds it has in various parts of the empire, and the corresponding modes of writing them be added, the confusion becomes greater; so that among them all, a foreigner is altogether at a loss to know what is the meaning of a phrase when merely the sounds of the characters are written. The various syllables *eul*, *olr*, *ul*, *ulh*, *lh*, *urh*, *'rh*, *i*, *e*, *lur*, *nge*, *ngi*, *je*, *ji*, are some of the ways in which the sounds of the character 計 in different dialects has been spelled by different writers; and there are probably more ways still of sounding this character (which is however a puzzling one) in other dialects in which no books have yet been published. It seems therefore highly desirable that at least those scholars who write upon Chinese literature in the English language, should agree upon a uniform system of orthography for expressing the sounds of the characters in whatever dialect they write; so that a student acquainted with only one, shall be able to use the works explanatory of another dialect as soon as he sees the sounds of the characters in that dialect. At present, there are two or three modes of writing the sounds of the character among English sinologists, and among French students of Chinese, there seem to be at least three; Portuguese scholars have another mode, and Germans still another. In many words, the differences of spelling in all these languages would be none at all or trifling, as in *hing*, *lin*, *'sung*, &c., but in the majority it would be such as to veil the meaning of the character, except to those acquainted with the particular system adopted.

“The system of pronunciation followed in this vocabulary has been employed in a few works which have lately issued from the press, and has been adopted by many students in Chinese as the one best adapted to express the sounds of all the dialects in the empire. It is much like the system proposed in India by those gentlemen who have Romanized some of the languages of that country, where it has been proved to be well fitted to express all the sounds occurring in those tongues. Owing to the monosyllabic nature of the Chinese language, it is of the highest importance to have a system of orthography which will as accurately express the sounds of the characters as it is possible for the 26 Roman letters to do it; and that system is undoubtedly the best which approaches nearest to this mark. Whether this system possesses these qualifications use must decide; those who have made trial of it long enough to become familiar with the application of the diacritical marks, and the power of the letters, give it the

decided preference to all others for expressing the sounds of the Chinese language. It has deficiencies, for there are a few sounds in some of the dialects which elude every attempt to express them by any letters; and objections can be raised against two or three of its features; but on the whole, it will probably be found more consistent with itself, and more flexible in its application to some of the nicer distinctions of sounds with as little expense of time in writing it, and as simple an apparatus of marks to express the sounds, as any one heretofore proposed. It may be observed, however, that the attempt to introduce any new system of orthography, containing diacritical or accentual marks of any kind among those who use the English language, is likely to be opposed on the one hand by those who are familiar with the old systems where there are none; and on the other to be disregarded by those who have not yet learned any, simply because it is against the genius of the English language to employ marks of any sort which influence the powers of the vowels. In writing our mother tongue we prefer to give a dozen sounds to one vowel, and employ one vowel to express a dozen sounds, than trouble ourselves with any marks; and the sounds of the diphthongs are as varied as those of the vowels.

“This system is now employed in writing the sounds of the court dialect for the first time; and in other dialects, it has been used only in the Chinese Chrestomathy and Easy Lessons in Chinese, in the Canton dialect, and Esop’s Fables done into Fukien colloquial. The general rule adopted in the system is to mark the long vowels with an acute [´] accent, and leave the short vowel sounds unmarked; some other sounds occur which are marked with the grave [˘] accent. As far as it has been possible, the same sound has always been expressed by the same letters, and this fundamental rule, upon which the excellence of any system must depend, has in no case here been infringed. But at this point the difficulty which has been already noticed, that of the discrepancies among different natives in speaking the same character, comes up in full force; and the difficulty of writing a word so that it shall express the most usual sound in the dialect has been great. Not only will one character be sometimes sounded in one, two, and perhaps three ways, by different persons living at no great distance from each other, but the same person will sound it unlike at intervals; while still the general resemblance of the language is so close that the dialect has its characteristic features, which are tolerably well defined, and immediately distinguish it from all others.

“For instance, the two small books above referred to, the Canton Tonic Dictionary, the *Fan Wan*; and the Fukien, the *Sip-ngoï Im*; represent the pronunciation of these two dialects as well as any works which have been published; yet it is nevertheless probably true that while the general features of these dialects are well preserved, not an individual can be found in China who pronounces *every* word according to those standards, and the variations from them are almost endless within the range of a few miles. It is from this circumstance easy to be seen that nothing more than an approximation to the pronunciation of a district can be expected in any work;—when the student begins to use this Vocabulary, he will not therefore, if he bear this in mind, throw the book aside, if he hears a man call a character by a sound unlike that here given to it. The people of Macao speak so much like those in Canton that both parties easily understand each other, and the language of both places is properly called the Canton dialect; but a native of Macao says *ngün* 言 for *in*, *sui* 水 for *shui*, *chí* 字 for *tsz'*, *ngí* 二 for *i*, *t'ang* 聽 for *t'ing*, &c., &c., so that his birthplace is known to a citizen by his patois. The student will learn these variations by mixing with the people; and as he will never learn to talk in Chinese at all without associating with them, they need give him no anxiety. It may perhaps be safely said, that two Chinese cannot be found in the empire who pronounce every character alike; while the fact is evident that the largest associated body of people that ever existed in the world under one government, use one language, and find it fully adequate for all their wants.”

A tabular list of vowels, diphthongs, and consonants; remarks on the tones and asperates; an alphabetical and comparative list of syllables in the court, Ningpo, Canton, Fukien and Tiéchiú dialects; a collections of homophonous characters in the court dialect, &c., make up the remaining part of the Introduction, occupying 88 pages. With this simple account of the Vocabulary, we recommend it as a most convenient and useful manual, well designed to facilitate intercourse with the Chinese.

ART. VI. *Statement of tonnage dues, import and export duties, paid by British vessels in the port of Canton from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1845. (From the China Mail Feb. 12th, 1846.)*

Vessel's names.	Tonnage.	Tonnage dues.			Imp. & exp. duties.				Total.			
		t.	m.	c.	t.	m.	c.	c.	t.	m.	c.	c.
John Wickliffe,					10,893				10,893			
Hindustan,					15,288	8	8	8	15,288	8	8	8
Surge,					10,030	8	5		10,030	8	5	
Malacca,					11,143	6	5		11,143	6	5	
Scaleby Castle,					3,826	0	5	7	3,826	0	5	7
Coromandel,					18,986	9	9	9	18,986	9	9	9
Aden,					6,991	9	5		6,991	9	5	
Enphrates,					14,396	5			14,396	5		
Charles Forbes					2,368	5	5	8	2,368	5	5	8
Robert Pulsford,					13,630	1	4		13,630	1	4	
Elvira,					7,505	3	0	5	7,505	3	0	5
Cacique,					431	2	5		431	2	5	
Shepherdess,					8,920	0	1	5	8,920	0	1	5
Monarch,					12,937	6	1		12,937	6	1	
Charlotte,					11,626	1	2	5	11,626	1	2	5
Kestrel,					5,904	1	2	7	5,904	1	2	7
Larne					2,376	1	7	6	2,376	1	7	6
Lord Elphinstone,					2,295	0	8	8	2,295	0	8	8
Maid of Athens,					3,591	0	2	5	3,591	0	2	5
Jeremiah Garnett,					10,422	1	3	5	10,422	1	3	5
Elephanta,					7,634	7	2	5	7,634	7	2	5
Teazer,					221	1	2	2	221	1	2	2
John Christian,					7,959	2	2	5	7,959	2	2	5
Foam,					6,991	9	1		6,991	9	1	
					196,372	4	3		196,372	4	3	
Challenger,	208½	104	3	7	5	3,796	6	0	5	3,900	9	8
Advocate,	296½	148	1	2	5	3,233	4	2	1	3,381	5	4
Cordelia,	378	189				9,033	7	0	8	9,222	7	0
Prince Albert,	635½	317	7	5		3,492	8	8	8	3,810	6	3
Eagle,	388½	194	1	2	5	10,703	7	9	2	10,897	9	1
Victoria,	388½	194	2	5		2,789	7	6	8	2,984	0	1
Helen,	685	342	5			5,824	6	7	6	6,167	1	7
Guisachan,	474	237				975	6	2	8	1,212	6	2
Marmion,	338	194				14,912	0	8	9	15,106	0	8
Mohawk,	475	237	5			13,044	0	9	2	13,281	5	9
Royal Alice,	534	267				20,567	1	3	1	20,834½	1	3
Humayoon	530	265				17,905	9	8	1	18,170	9	8
Beulah,	578	289				14,610	4	5	1	14,899	4	5
Chusan,	482	241				11,442	4	3		11,683	4	3
Strathisla,	378	193	5			2,638	0	4		2,831	5	4
Cheerful,	123½											
Sidney,	184	92								92		
Dowthorpe,	373	186	5			7,231	0	7	6	7,417	5	7
St. Vincent,	629	157	2	5		13,547	5	5	4	13,704	8	0
Swithamley,	727½	363	6	2	5	23,440	6	3		23,804	2	5
Oriental,	506	253				15,505	9	5	4	15,758	9	5
George Buckham,	385	192	5			5,882	7	0	5	6,075	2	0
New Margaret	411	205	5			10,257	1	2		10,462	6	2
Earl Powis,	299½	149	6	2	5	7,449	3	6		7,598	9	8
Flying Squirrel,	86	8	6			1,336	4	7	6	1,345	0	7
City of Sydney,	106	10	6			1,831	3	9	4	1,841	9	9
Olympus,	315½	157	8	7	5	9,231	4	7	6	9,389	3	5
Isabella,	355½	177	8	7	5	12,533	7	3	5	12,711	6	1
Cacique,	150	75				163	6	4	2	238	6	4
Pantaloon,	202	101				562	3	9	1	663	3	9
Oriental,	396½	198	2	5		12,319	6	3	5	12,517	8	8
Earl Grey,	571	285	5			21,100	0	3	5	21,385	5	3
Emu,	381	190	5			11,704	1	7	8	11,894	6	7

Vessel's names.	tonnage.	Tonnage dues.				Imp. & exp. duties.				Total.			
		t.	m.	c.	c.	t.	m.	c.	c.	t.	m.	c.	c.
Louisa,	272½	136	1	2	5	1,974	4	3		2,110	5	5	5
Eliza,	682	341				19,945	2	0	8	20,286	2	0	8
Constant,	535	267	5			3,850	0	3	1	4,117	5	3	1
Gwalior,	404	202				7,564	4	2	6	7,766	4	2	6
Potentate,	344	172				12,596	1	2	7	12,768	1	2	7
Tory,	608	304				13,259	9	4	5	13,563	9	4	5
Wigeon,	280	70				5,858	3	0	5	5,928	3	0	5
Anna Eliza	254½	127	2	5		1,984	8	4	2	2,112	0	9	2
Sarah Louisa,	215	107	5			12	9	3	7	120	4	3	7
Wm. the Fourth,	199	99	5			2,101	7			2,201	2		
Sultana,	1,181	590	5			8,686	4	2	5	9,276	9	2	5
Arun,	309	154	5			918	9	2		1,073	4	2	
Anne Jane,	351	175	5			9,086	2	6	8	9,261	7	6	8
Queen Mab,	394	197				12,822	3	6	1	13,019	3	6	1
Sir Ht. Compton,	346	173				2,189	4	2	3	2,362	4	2	3
Regina,	800½	400	1	2	5	7,123	1	4	8	7,523	2	7	3
Hesperus,	330	165				9,932	7	5	1	10,097	7	5	1
India,	573½	286	7	5		15,504	3	6		15,791	1	1	
Franjee Cowasjee,	950	475				4,169	0	7	6	4,644	0	7	6
Lowjee Family,	1,070½	535	1	2	5	10,628	5	5	4	11,163	6	7	9
Bangalore,	383	191	5			9,292	4			9,483	9		
Osprey,	148½	14	8	2	5	2,029	6	4	8	2,044	4	7	3
Palmyra,	465½	232	8	7	5	11,503	6	1	1	11,736	4	8	6
Hope,	377½	188	6	2	5	11,238	8	0	8	11,427	4	3	3
Buckinghamshire,	1,731	865	5			9,673	0	7	5	10,538	5	7	5
Good Success,	528	264				4,165	1	3	4	4,429	1	3	4
Bintang,	254½	127	1	2	5	403	9	0	5	531	0	3	
Competitor,	355½	177	6	2	5	10,036	1	6	9	10,213	7	9	4
D. of Clarence,	274½	137	1	2	5	1,189				1,326	1	2	5
Dorisana,	486½	243	2	5		13,906	8	3	6	14,150	0	8	6
Thomas Crisp,	175½	87	6	2	5	1,500				1,587	6	2	5
City of Shiraz,	105½	10	5	2	5	650	3	3	8	660	8	6	3
Buenos Ayrean,	349½	174	7	5		2,506	7	9	7	2,681	5	4	7
Lady Sale,	325	162	5			1,484	4	8	8	1,646	9	8	8
Amiga,	350	175				12,121	5	1		12,296	5	1	
Emerald Isle,	501	250	5			11,318	2	6	1	11,568	7	6	1
R. Cowasjee,	764½	382	2	5		3,688	5	8	7	4,070	8	3	7
William Parker,	411	205	5			11,211	0	5	4	11,416	5	5	4
Josephine,	310½	155	3	7	5	8,988	3	6	6	9,143	7	4	1
Drongan,	421	210	5			1,902	8	4	6	2,113	3	4	6
James Turcan,	332	166				9,915	1	9	2	10,081	1	9	2
Rookery,	311	155	5			9,410	5	6	6	9,566	0	6	6
Dülius,	323	164				7,564	3	5		7,728	3	5	
Jean,	281	140	5			1,396	5	9	6	1,537	0	9	6
Dehsg. of North.	541½	270	7	5		3,148	6	3		3,419	3	8	
Francis Spaight,	366½	183	2	5		2,336	6	8	4	2,519	9	3	4
Alice Brooks,	212	106				1,944	5	2		2,050	5	2	
Caledonia,	848	424				8,767	5	7	3	9,191	5	7	3
Helen Stewart,	419	209	5			14,126	5	9	7	14,336	0	9	7
Harlequin,	145½	14	5	2	5	151	9	4		169	4	6	5
Ärdaseer,	422	211				1,988	0	6	9	2,199	0	6	9
Black Dog,	142	14	2			336	7	0	5	350	9	0	5
Challenger,	208½	104	3	7	5	4,364	3	1	5	4,468	6	9	
Sulimany,	794½	397	2	5		3,469	8	2	5	3,867	0	7	5
Mauritius,	401	200	5			10,506	6	7	7	10,707	1	7	7
William Mitchell,	400½	200	1	2	5	12,384	6	3	6	12,584	7	6	1
Charlotte,	738½	369	2	5		4,079	0	0	7	4,448	2	5	7
Fort William,	1,214½	607	1	2	5	11,898	9	3	8	12,506	0	6	3
Prince Albert,	635½	317	7	5		3,196	7	2	3	3,514	4	7	3

Vessel's names. tonnage.	Tonnage dues.				Imp. & exp. duties.				Total.			
	t.	m.	c.	c.	t.	na.	c.	c.	t.	m.	c.	c.
William Shand, 500	250				14,337	3	9	8	14,587	3	9	8
Earl of Chester, 517½	258	6	2	5	23,192	1	4	2	23,450	7	6	7
Livingstone, 467	233	5			13,497	7	8	3	13,731	2	8	3
Earl of Clare, 910½	455	1	2	5	8,596	6	8		9,051	8	0	5
Prince of Wales, 820	413				3,874	6	0	4	4,287	6	0	4
Mary Bannatyne, 535½	267	6	2	5	17,510	4	8	9	17,778	1	1	4
Charles Forbes, 1,120	560				10,036	6	7		10,596	6	7	
Anonyma, 257	128	5			3,821	8	7	8	3,950	3	7	8
Earl Balcarras, 1,488½	744	1	2	5	8,161	6	8	7	8,905	8	1	2
Scotia, 778½	389	1	2	5	20,659	2	7	8	21,048	4	0	3
Castle Huntley, 1,505	752	5			13,849	0	7	7	14,601	5	7	7
Charles Grant, 1,699	849	5			10,646	3	3	1	11,495	8	3	1
Faize Rabaney, 563	281	5			5,301	3	6	6	5,582	8	6	6
Pandora, 297	148	5			2,092	3	8	9	2,240	8	8	9
Bahamian, 318½	159	1	2	5	10,764	4	0	5	10,923	5	3	
Mayarum Dyarum, 734½	367	1	2	5	2,959	6	6	2	3,326	7	8	7
D. of Northumb. 541½	270	7	5		15,555	5	2	5	15,826	2	7	5
Amelia, 102	10	2			444	0	7	5	454	2	7	5
City of Derry, 474	237				13,883	2	3	5	14,120	2	3	5
Bombay Castle, 609½	304	6	2	5	3,164	9	9	1	3,469	6	1	6
General Wood, 754	377				3,583	6	7	2	3,960	6	7	2
Tyrer, 334	167				11,562	6	3	7	11,729	6	3	7
Scaley Castle, 1,507	753	5			10,966	8	8	8	11,720	3	8	8
Sandersons, 308½	154	1	2	5	10,495	1	4	7	10,649	2	7	2
Macedon, 528	264				10,614	5	0	6	10,878	5	0	6
Victory, 426¾	213	3	7	5	11,297	4			11,510	7	7	5
Anita, 219	109	5			2,398	6	5		2,508	1	5	
Patna, 362	181				14,146	4	1	4	14,327	4	1	4
Druid, 342	171				15,516	6	1	3	15,687	6	1	3
Saghalien, 377½	188	6	2	5	9,695	8	2	4	9,884	4	4	9
Amazon, 423¾	211	8	7	5	1,019	6	2	7	1,231	5	0	2
Mary, 705	352	5			19,350	1	4	5	19,702	6	4	5
Inglewood, 518	259				12,827	9	8	9	13,086	9	8	9
Culdee, 387	193	5			12,083	0	2	5	12,276	5	2	5
Duke of Bronte, 423½	211	6	2	5	13,146	5	8	3	13,358	2	0	8
Glenelg, 867½	433	7	5		9,909	0	2	8	10,312	7	7	8
Hindustan, 500½	250	2	5		16,730	9	4	6	16,981	1	9	6
Ellen, 440½	221	1	2	5	10,706	8	2	9	10,926	9	5	4
Shah Allum, 939	469	5			8,502	8	3	3	8,972	3	3	3
Syria, 542¾	271	3	7	5	16,229	2	7	4	16,500	6	4	9
Brahmin, 616	308				18,383	8	6	9	18,691	8	6	9
Sarah Louisa, 215	107	5			3,236	3	1	6	3,343	8	1	6
Arun, 309	154	5			7,444	3	0	9	7,598	8	0	9
Caroline, 329	164	5			1,701	6	2		1,866	1	2	
D. of Lancaster, 563¾	281	8	7	5	14,742	3	9	4	15,024	2	6	9
Harbinger, 297	148	5			7,231	9	6	9	7,380	4	6	9
Helen, 685	342	5			4,026	7	5	2	4,369	2	5	2
Prince Regent, 287	143	5			1,209	6	4	4	1,353	1	4	4
Dumfries, 468½	234	1	2	5	11,389	3	4	6	11,623	4	7	1
Madura, 603	301	5			2,449	3	0	8	2,750	8	0	8
Julia, 755	377	5			9,032	9	4	7	9,410	4	4	7
Albert Edward, 327	163	5			8,338	0	9	2	8,501	5	9	2
F. Mombarack, 1,090½	545	1	2	5	8,605	2	5		9,150	3	7	5
Anna Robertson, 447½	223	7	5		14,231	3	4		14,455	0	9	
S. Edward Byan, 320	160				2,818	2	0	8	2,978	2	0	8
Antilles, 195½	97	6	2	5	3,556	8	0	4	3,654	4	2	9
Royal Exchange, 131	13	1			228	3	7	8	241	4	7	8
Devon, 509½	254	6	2	5	13,690	1	8	5	13,914	8	1	

Vessel's names. tonnage.	Tonnage dues.				Imp. & exp. duties.				Total.			
	t.	m.	c.	c.	t.	m.	c.	c.	t.	m.	c.	c.
Marquis of Bute, 542	271				13,465	1	2	2	13,736	1	2	2
Grecian, 518	259				14,561	8	7	5	14,820	8	7	5
Peruvian, 304	152				6,344	8	1	1	6,496	8	1	1
Sappho, 446	223				12,417	6	1	3	12,610	6	1	3
Jane Prowse, 208	104				8,760	4	0	1	8,864	4	0	1
Sir Robert Sale, 741	370	5			2,725	9	0	4	3,096	4	0	4
Duke of Portland, 533	266	5			14,309	7	7	1	14,576	2	7	1
Torrington, 144	14	4			557	6	8	9	572	0	8	9
Woodbridge, 516	258				2,758	3	4		3,016	3	4	
Ann, 665	332	5			2,165	3	6	1	2,497	8	6	1
Hector, 147	14	7			3,004	1	2	1	3,018	8	2	1
John O'Gaunt, 449	224	5			8,830	7	6	3	9,055	2	6	3
Sophia Frazer, 291	145	5			1,550	9	3	5	1,696	4	3	5
Lanrick, 283	141	5			1,324	8	7	4	1,466	3	7	4
Dido, 257½	128	7	5		849	7	3	2	978	4	8	2
Sophia, 150	75				3,496	8	3	4	3,571	8	3	4
Sea Park, 835	417	5			4,217	7	3		4,635	2	3	
Marmion, 373½	186	6	2	5	2,826	8	7	5	3,013	5		
Sir Ht. Compton, 346	173				2,804	6	1	6	2,977	6	1	6
Foam, 310	155				10,487	3	5	6	10,642	3	5	6
Fenella, 320	100				1,501	6	4	3	1,661	6	4	3
Prima Donna, 222	111				3,366	4	4	1	3,477	4	4	1
Lancaster, 756½	378	2	5		16,781	0	6		17,159	3	1	
John Cooper, 659	329	5			15,939	3	5	9	16,268	8	5	9
Spec, 105	10	5							10	5		
Anna Eliza, 254½	127	2	5		2,059	6	8		2,186	9	3	
Adelaide, 639½	319	7	5		17,513	1	2		17,832	8	7	
Red Rover, 253	126	5			1,777	6	2	5	1,904	1	2	5
Queen of England, 538	269				13,698	5	8	8	13,967	5	8	8
Antares, 131	13	1			1,123	7	8	4	1,136	8	8	4
Alfred, 123	12	3			642	5	5	5	654	8	5	5
Torrington, 144	14	4							14	4		
Total,	86,087	42,050	6		1,622,766	1	0	8	1,664,816	7	0	8
a 72 per cent,	\$58,404				\$2,253,841				\$2,312,245			
a 4s. 4d. per \$,	£12,654				£488,332				£500,986			

Canton 28th Jan. 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, H. B. Consul.

ART. VII. *An imperial decree providing for the further toleration of Christianity, by granting the restoration of real estate to Chinese Christians throughout the empire.*

THE following proclamation, from Kiyíng and Hwáng, making public the pleasure of their imperial master, is evidently designed to give full effect to the decree of December 28th, 1844, published in our number for April 1845. See our last volume, p. 195, also pp. 539 and 588. The government of China, so far as we are able to ascertain, is disposed to give, not only the *T'ien Chù kián*, but *Christianity*, full toleration, to place the worshipers of the Lord Jesus Christ on the same footing where they stood under the reign of the illustrious Kángghí. And the honor of bringing about this change, in

his majesty's council, is due to the French commissioner Lagrené, and to their excellencies Kíying and Hwáng. Kángghí came to the throne in 1662, dismissed the regents and assumed the reigns of government in 1669, and died in 1723. During most of his reign Christianity was tolerated, and its propagators stood high at court. The year after his death, a decree was issued by Yungching forbidding the propagation of Christianity. Hundreds of churches were destroyed, or converted to other purposes. And so, for aught that appears, they have remained till this day. What and where those houses are, which "have been preserved," as alluded to in the decree, we do not know. We give below a translation of the decree, &c., and on the following page a copy of the original of the same.

Kíying of the imperial house, vice guardian of the heir apparent, a vice high chancellor, a director of the Board of War, a member of the Censorate, governor-general of Kwángtung and Kwángsí, &c., &c., and Hwáng member of the Board of War, governor of Kwángtung, &c., &c., having respectfully copied out, promulge the following imperial decree, received the 20th of February 1846, in reply to a memorial laid before the throne for the purpose of securing immunity to those who profess the religion of the Lord of heaven.

"On a former occasion Kíying and others laid before us a memorial, requesting immunity from punishment for those who doing well profess the religion of heaven's Lord; and that those who erect churches, assemble together for worship, venerate the cross and pictures and images, read and explain sacred books, be not prohibited from so doing. This was granted. The religion of the Lord of heaven, instructing and guiding men in well-doing, differs widely from the heterodox and illicit sects; and the toleration thereof has already been allowed. That which has been requested on a subsequent occasion, it is right in like manner to grant.

"Let all the ancient houses throughout the provinces, which were built in the reign of Kángghí, and have been preserved to the present time, and which, on personal examination by the proper authorities, are clearly found to be their *bona fide* possessions, be restored to the professors of this religion in their respective places, excepting only those churches which have been converted into temples and dwelling houses for the people.

"If, after the promulgation of this decree throughout the provinces, the local officers irregularly prosecute and seize any of the professors of the religion of the Lord of heaven, who are not bandits, upon all such the just penalties of the law shall be meted out.

"If any under a profession of this religion do evil, or congregate people from distant towns seducing and binding them together; or if any other sect or bandits, borrowing the name of the religion of the Lord of heaven, create disturbances, transgress the laws or excite rebellion, they shall be punished according to their respective crimes, each being dealt with as the existing statutes of the empire direct.

"Also, in order to make apparent the proper distinctions, foreigners of every nation are, in accordance with existing regulations, prohibited from going into the country to propagate religion.

"For these purposes this decree is given. Cause it to be made known. From the emperor."

As it behooveth us, we, having copied out, promulgate the decree. Let all the officers, the military and the people understand and yield the obedience that is due. Oppose not. A special proclamation.

March 18th, 1846.

太子少保協辦大學士兵部尚書兼都察院右都御史總督廣東廣西等處地方
兵部侍郎兼都察院右副都御史巡撫廣東等處地方提督
軍務兼理糧餉示室耆

軍務兼理糧餉黃

爲

恭錄曉諭事照得

本部堂院部

具奏習天主教爲善免罪一摺於道光二十六年正

月二十五日奉

上諭前據耆等奏習學天主教爲善之人請免治罪其設立供奉處所會同禮拜供十

字架圖像誦經講說毋庸查禁均已依議行矣天主教既係勸人爲善與別項邪
教迥不相同業已准免查禁此次所請亦應一體准行所有康熙年間各省舊建
之天主堂除改爲廟宇民居者毋庸查辦外其原舊房屋尙存者如勘明確實准
其給還該處奉教之人至各省地方官接奉諭旨後如將實在習學天主教而並
不爲匪者濫行查拿卽予以應得處分其有藉教爲惡及招集遠鄉之人勾結煽
誘或別教匪徒假托天主教之名藉端滋事作奸犯科應得罪名俱照舊例辦理
仍照現定章程外國人概不准赴內地傳教以示區別爲此諭令知之欽此合行
恭錄曉諭爲此示仰官吏及軍民人等咸宜欽遵知照毋違特示

道光二十六年二月二十一日示

ART. VIII. *Journal of Occurrences: memorial regarding the late prefect of Canton; proclamation by the present prefect; popular feeling towards foreigners; the French Legation; Mr. Everett; the China medal; Seamen's Hospital in Hongkong; Morrison Education Society; Sabbath day salutes; the Plover; Amoy; Liúchiú; a visit to Fuchan; Niugpo; Chusan; Sháng-hái; Peking.*

REGARDING the riot in Canton on the 15th of January last, we have now before us the memorial of their excellencies Kíying and Hwáng. It is perhaps worth translating, and we may give it in our next number. Their excellencies dispose of the affair very easily, as being one of no great importance, having been occasioned by some bandits, whom they quickly dispersed, without damage to the records or treasury of the prefect's office. "Prostrate they beg his august majesty's holy glance and directions."

Among the proclamations that have been published by the present incumbent in the prefecture, is one comprising the principal provisions of the late treaties. This proclamation is, however, only a repetition of one published some months back by his predecessor. We have not carefully compared the two, but from a cursory reading of them on the walls of the city, the several paragraphs of the two, which refer to the relations of the Chinese with foreigners, seem to be identical—their object being to make the people acquainted with the provisions of the treaty. Proclamations from the authorities are usually posted on the several gates of the city, and in a few other places of general resort, such as are most frequented by the people. But these documents, even when they have been printed on imperial paper and in Manchu character, seldom remain entire for a week. If they refer to an unpopular subject—like that which appeared on the morning of the 13th of January last, allowing foreigners to enter the city,—they are torn down immediately. The first copies of the late prefect's edict, giving the items of the treaties, was not well received but were torn down or defaced within two or three days after they appeared. Those which have been put out by the present prefect are commanding more respect and have been less rudely handled. Some of them are still (March 24th) upon the walls, untorn, undefaced, "where all eyes can behold them."

Popular feeling towards foreigners, if we may judge from this index, is improving. But it is far from being what it ought to be. The hosts of idle vagrants are troublesome subjects, being here, as everywhere else, at the beck of unprincipled demagogues. These vagrants are troublesome not only to the government, but to all the sober and industrious people. They are the offscouring of society, are everything that is base and wicked, and as wretched as they are base. Hundreds of them in Canton annually die of starvation and want, and hundreds more expire under the sword of the public executioner. But wicked as these vagrants are, they often give tone

to the popular feeling. It was so at the late riot, in January last. The Chinese authorities understand the character of these baser sort better than foreigners do; and when they can separate them from what they call the "good people," they know how to make short work with the bandits, the rabble. That Kíying and Hwáng both, like their august master, are favorably inclined towards foreigners there can be little doubt; and that they are using means, the best that they can devise, to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties, we readily admit. Still they need prompting. And so strong is the influence of old custom and old usages, operating against them, that foreigners must needs be watchful and persevering, or their interests will be neglected, and the advantages, provided for in the treaties, lost. Much remains yet to be done. Foreigners, not excepting high officers—cannot appear abroad in Canton without being assailed with abusive language if not with uncomfortable missiles, such as brickbats, &c.

Since writing the preceding paragraph, a proclamation, dated the 23d instant, has appeared on the city gates, emanating from the governor-general and governor, Kíying and Hwáng, and confirmatory of what we have said above of vagrants, and of their excellencies' watchful care to prevent such from having any opportunity to create disturbances. They repeat, what had been stated by them on a former occasion, that the discussion regarding the entrance of foreigners into the city had been *chung chí* 中止, "stopped midway," or when half finished. And they add, that, "Recently a French deputy [M. Callery] having arrived at the city, and business requiring a personal interview, they went out to see him." They then state that the business had no reference to the entrance of the English into the city; but hearing that false rumors were abroad, and that lawless bandits would make them an occasion for raising suspicions and exciting popular feeling, they could not but issue a stringent proclamation to repress such conduct. They instruct the people one and all to keep in their places, and not give heed to idle reports. There are other subjects, besides that of entering the city, requiring personal consultation with foreigners, and the people need not harbor any suspicions. And finally they threaten with capital punishment any and all who strive to stir up sedition and discord.

The French legation, or diplomatic mission, which arrived in China on the 14th of August, 1844, (see page 447, vol. XIII.) took its departure on the 11th January last, his excellency, M. Th. de Lagrené having embarked two days previously, on the 9th. It was through inadvertence, and not design that this item of intelligence was not given in our Journal of Occurrences for January.

Mr. Everett, minister from the government of the U. S. A. to China, is thus spoken of in the late annual message to Congress: the president says: "Since the return of the commissioner to the United States, his health has been much improved, and he entertains the confident belief that he will soon be able to proceed on his mission." We sincerely hope Mr. Everett will soon be in China: he ought certainly to be here before commodore Biddle, the present acting

commissioner, leaves the Chinese waters. But we do not at all like the idea of his having to reside at Macao, or even in the provincial city of Canton. He should go to Peking and reside *there*. It seems malapropos for a minister plenipotentiary, to a great sovereign like Táukwáng, to be sequestered in a remote corner of the empire, where he can never see the face of the monarch, and where all official correspondence and all intercourse with the government must be carried on to great disadvantage.

"*The China Medal*" we see in a late English paper, instead of exhibiting "The British Lion trampling on the Dragon," as was at first proposed, is to have a faithful likeness of Her Majesty; and on its reverse side there is to be this motto: "*Peace in Asia, restored by Victoria, 1842.*"

The Seamen's Hospital in Hongkong, now under the trusteeship of Messrs. Alexander Matheson, Alexander Anderson, Donald Matheson, Peter Young, Gilbert Smith, and Frederic T. Bush, has we hear been placed under the immediate care of Dr. Balfour.

The friends and patrons of the *Morrison Education Society* will rejoice to know that the Rev. Mr. Brown has at length the assistance of his long expected associate Mr. William A. Macy, from New Haven, U. S. A. It was in 1841, if we remember correctly, in a letter written by the late hon. J. R. Morrison, at the direction of the trustees and in obedience to a resolution of the Society, that formal application was made for a second teacher. We congratulate the friends of education on this new accession of strength to cultivate and improve the wide field open before them in China. Mr. Macy arrived on the 12th inst., in the *Lucas*, from New York.

Sabbath day salutes. The U. S. A. sloop *Vincennes* arrived in the harbor late on the 14th inst.; the next day, at noon, the Christian assemblies, in both the Union chapel and the Colonial church, had their services interrupted for some time by a salute and a return salute of 21 guns each; which, with particulars we gladly pass over in silence, drew forth from the clergymen officiating in the latter, the remark, in the course of his sermon, that such interruptions were "*very humiliating to a Christian community.*" The influence of example, too, is not to be overlooked. The Chinese are beginning to read the word of God and to inquire about the religion of foreigners; and it is exceedingly desirable that the conduct of Christians should coincide with the sacred canons of their faith. Public attention has of late been repeatedly called to the desecration of the Lord's day; but we hope for better things in future.

The Plover, H. B. M. surveying ship, has recently come down from the east coast, where captain Collinson, her commander, has been so usefully employed in searching out, and laying down on a series of charts, the dangers of the Chinese coast. Captain Collinson arrived in China in 1840, and his surveys extend from Nanking to Canton. He is now about to proceed to England, but we hope he may again return to carry on those operations designed to give security to the navigation of the Chinese seas.

At Amoy Christian missions are coming under the favorable notice of the local officers, who not only visit the missionaries but invite them to their own dwellings. Public Christian worship is maintained; audiences, numbering a hundred and more, listen to the preaching of the word; and many more receive portions of Scriptures and tracts. "The city," say the missionaries, "to whose inhabitants we seek to communicate the saving knowledge of the gospel, is said to contain a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 souls. It was formerly, as is pretty generally known, the seat of a tolerably extensive trade with western nations, and our countrymen seem to have resorted thither in considerable numbers, many tombstones, with English inscriptions, erected in 1698, 1700, &c., being still visible in the neighborhood."

Some of those inscriptions might not perhaps be deemed out of place if transferred to the pages of the Chinese Repository, with notices of the commerce there in by-gone days.

Note. We beg pardon for erroneously inserting the name "Mrs. Lloyd," in the list of missionaries at Amoy published in our last number.

From the Rev. George Smith, of the church of England Missionary Society, we have received some valuable notices of *Fuchau*, which will appear in our next. They were made on a recent visit there. He estimates the population at half a million. The British consul with his family and others reside within the walls of the city.

At Ningpo, by our latest dates, every thing remained in *statu quo*. So at Chusan; and we hear nothing of the withdrawal of the British forces from the island. It is supposed that sir John Francis Davis has made a reference of the question to the queen, and is now awaiting her instructions. We doubt if all this delay is wise, but there may be reasons for it which we do not understand.

Letters and visitors from Shánghái give us favorable accounts of the residences at Shánghái, both with regard to intercourse with the people and facilities for business.

We sincerely hope that commodore Biddle, ere he leaves the Chinese waters, will display his broad pennant in each of the northern ports, especially at Shánghái.

It is not perhaps generally known that a mission has been undertaken to the people of Liúchiú. A missionary, Rev. B. J. Bettelheim, M. D., with his family, destined to those islands is now at Hongkong, expecting soon to proceed northward. P. S. While writing this, Dr. Bettelheim has arrived in Canton, and we learn from him that he will sail immediately and directly to Liúchiú.

From Peking we have late dates, but no news. The emperor continues to enjoy tranquillity, and seems anxious to have all his people happy and prosperous; and with a view to this, and in consideration of the *shing mú huáng tái hau*, 聖母皇太后, lit. "holy mother august great queen," i. e. the queen-dowager completing her seventh decade of years, his majesty has been pleased to decree that all the arrears of taxes due to the government prior to 1840 shall be graciously remitted. Proclamations, announcing this to all his subjects, have recently been published throughout the provinces.

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